The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1873. NUMBER 132.

GIFT CONCERT.

POSTPONEMENT!

4th Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Public Library of Ky.

OVER A MILLION IN BANK!

SUCCESS ASSURED!

A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN On Tuesday, 31st of March, next.

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders, for the full payment of the magnificent gifts, announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

TUESDAY, the 31st of March, 1874.

They have already realized OVER A MILLION DOLLARS, and have a great many Agents yet to hear from.

NO DOUBT IS ENTERTAINED OF THE SALE OF EVERY TICKET BEFORE THE DRAWING, BUT, WHETHER ALL ARE SOLD OR NOT, THE CONCERT AND DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NOW FIXED, AND IF ANY REMAIN UNSOLD THEY WILL BE CANCELLED, AND THE PRIZES WILL BE REDUCED IN PROPORTION TO THE UNSOLD TICKETS:

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS!

$1,500,000

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

The tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing, just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to $1,500,000

The chances for gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $50; Halves 25; Tenths, or each coupon 5; 11 Whole Tickets for 500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for 5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for 10,000.

No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted, in all respects, like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms are given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library, Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
Or WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

2,200 Shares of Stock OF F. B. GARDNER COMPANY.

SHARES, $100 EACH.

Public notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1874, at the hour of 12 o'clock, m., I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the office of C. R. Field & Co., Room 10 Portland Block, No. 68 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., twenty-two hundred (2,200) shares of the stock of a corporation styled "F. B. Gardner Company," as represented by 10 several certificates of stock, as follows: Four certificates of 250 shares each; two certificates for 200 shares each; three certificates for 100 shares each; and one certificate for 500 shares; the shares being of $100 each. The proceeds of sale thereof to be applied in payment of indebtedness of F. B. Gardner and F. B. Gardner & Co., now overdue and unpaid, for which said stock was pledged as collateral security for the payment thereof. Full information concerning said corporation and all matters pertaining to said stock will be given at any time by the undersigned, at the office aforesaid.

C. R. FIELD,
Agent and Attorney for the holders of said indebtedness.
Chicago, Dec. 29, 1873.

E. R. TREMAIN & CO.,
Bankers, Stock, Bond, & Gold Brokers,
No. 6 Wall-st., New York.

Are prepared to execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange; buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; carry the same on margins; give the usual facilities to dealers who desire to take advantage of the present low price of stocks.

We make a specialty of the co-operative system, which gives perfect security and quick profits to small operators. Circulars giving full particulars will be sent by mail or had on application.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.
B. M. DURELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

WOOLEN GOODS.

PANIC PRICES!

We shall offer our entire stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS, consisting in part of Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Men's Cardigan Jackets, Shirts and Drawers, Scarfs, Nubias, Hoods, Woolen Yarns, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvas, Embroideries, &c., at PANIC PRICES. We guarantee figures to close cash buyers to suit the times.

BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY,
117 Franklin-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1873, the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD will run sleeping cars through to New Orleans, leaving Chicago as follows:

Every Monday at 8:15 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Wednesday evening.

Every Thursday at 8:15 p. m., arriving at New Orleans Saturday evening.

As soon as the requisite number of cars can be got ready, a sleeping car will leave Chicago for New Orleans every night, except Saturdays.

For sleeping car berths and tickets apply at the I. C. R. R. Office, 121 Randolph-st., and at the Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

W. P. JOHNSON,
General Passenger Agent.

FOR SALE.

GLOVES,

For cold weather, at WILSON BROS'., 67 and 69 Washington-st.

SKATES.

Barney & Berry's New York Club Skates. $3.25 per pair.

JOSEPH BUTLER & CO.,
179 East Madison-st.

BABY JUMPER.

PERFECTION BABY JUMPER.

The new patent all admire. For babies only from 4 to 10 mos. Saves time and labor; gives health and happiness to all. No one can think how nice until it is seen in use by a baby. Illustrated circulars free. Exhibited at any house in Chicago, free, on request.

We have some Elegant Styles for the Holidays.

Address by mail, OCCIDENTAL M'F'G CO., Chicago.

MEETING.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

JANUARY 1, 1874!

Many of our fine Foreign Goods, ordered for the Holiday Trade, have but just arrived, and will be opened to-morrow (Monday) in time for New Year's Gifts. We have made large additions to our stock of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, and offer bargains in every department.

N. MATSON & CO.,
State & Monroe-sts.

WATCHES.

CORNELL WATCH CO.,
OF CHICAGO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEM AND KEY-WINDING
WATCHES,

Three grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winding and Hand-Setting Attachment. Selling at $35, $50, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. The unsatisfied demand for a reliable

RAILROAD WATCH,

So necessary to the active and varied life of railroad business men, has induced the Co. to supply this want at great cost. All our grades possessing the

QUICK BEAT,

18,000 per hour, being the Co.'s standard.

Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for the sale of our goods.

THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

PAUL CORNELL, President.
T. C. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Manager.
Address Manager, Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-sixth st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE.

BEFORE

RENEWING YOUR JANUARY

Insurance!

You are invited to examine the List of Companies represented by us.

S. M. MOORE & CO.,
AGENTS,
119 & 121 LaSalle-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN!

BEFORE MAKING YOUR

New Year's Calls

Get a supply of Gloves and Neck-Wear at

WILSON BROS'.,
67 & 69 Washington-st.
OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

CITY COMMISSIONAIRES.

NEW YEAR'S DAY!

The Most Stylish Way to Congratulate.

To send your New Year's Cards, Presents, Messages, Flowers or Bouquets, &c., by one of the

City Commissionaires,

In His Handsome New Uniform.

Every one can have his own fine, faithful, discreet servant, no matter if for few minutes or the whole day, to do his errands to any part of the city CHEAP and QUICK. Orders may be left now at the General Office,

188 EAST MADISON-ST.,

Or on New Year's Day with the Commissionaires in the streets. The public is respectfully invited to inspect our new wagons and uniforms at the General Office.

January 2 we take up our work in all its branches.

AMERICAN CITY COMMISSIONAIRES COMP'Y.
W. S. GRIFFITH, L. VAN HOVEN, } Directors.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

Nothing That You Can Place in Your Children's Hands

Can do more to instruct, and at the same time entertain them, than AVILUDE, OR THE GAME OF BIRDS. For sale by all Booksellers, Stationers, and Toy Dealers. Sample games sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of price, 75 cents. The trade supplied by

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,
104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

FURS.

FURS

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

J. S. BARNES & CO.,
70 MADISON-ST.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner State and Twentieth-sts., on Tuesday, January 6, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873. W. H. EVANS, Secretary.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Her Case Peremptorily Settled.

The Filibuster at the Bottom of the Atlantic.

The Disaster Occurs Off Cape Fear.

The Official Story of Her Fate.

Her Crew Safely Transferred to the Ossipee.

History of the Virginius from the Time She Was Built.

Important Instructions to Minister Cushing.

The Good Office of the United States to Be Again Tendered to Spain.

Abolition of Slavery in Cuba to Be Advised.

The Official Correspondence Between Secretary Fish and Minister Sickles.

LOSS OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NORFOLK, Dec. 30.—All litigation for the possession of the Virginius, whether it be between Spain and the United States,—a morning paper having published a story current in Washington to the effect that Spain had become sick of her bargain, and decided that she wanted the Virginius and did not want the United States to have her, and consequently had demanded her return,—or between the United States and her alleged owners, is happily adjusted, she having foundered at sea off Cape Fear N. C., on the morning of the 26th. All of her crew were previously transferred to her convoy, the United States sloop of war Ossipee, which arrived at this port at 1 o'clock this morning.

THE END OF THE VIRGINIUS.

It is to be hoped, and there is every reason to believe, that the last scene in the horrifying tragedy, in the earlier acts of which the Virginius was the prominent and inseperable feature, was enacted early on the morning of the 26th ult., when under a cold, leaden, and unfriendly sky, in a turbulent sea, and with a few lookers-on, and fewer still, if any, sympathizers, as in the case of the burial of an unknown in the potter's field, the Virginius' eventful career was violently brought to a close. From the report of Lieut.-Commander David C. Woodrow, who was in charge of the Virginius, to Commander John Walters, of the Ossipee, the following facts are learned regarding the last cruise of the Virginius:

HOW THE VESSEL FOUNDERED.

When the crew which had been detailed to work her boarded her from the Dispatch, they found nearly twenty tons of ashes and dirt in her hold, her skylights broken, companionways shattered, and cabins filthy. Worst of all, she was leaking badly. They got up steam as soon as possible, and headed for Dry Tortugas, where they were to meet the Ossipee, which had been detailed to act as their convoy. The vessel made water so rapidly that they had great difficulty in reaching their destination, which they succeeded in doing on the 7th inst. They found the Ossipee waiting for them, she having arrived the day before. Men were immdiately detached from the Ossipee to assist the crew of the Virginius in cleaning, and, so far as possible, pumping her out, and the work of renovation was continued without intermission till the evening of the 18th, when it was decided that she was in a condition sufficiently safe to warrant her sailing for this port

IN TOW OF THE OSSIPEE.

With what little steam her boilers would allow her carrying she started for New York on the morning of the 19th. The weather was moderate until the 21st, when they encountered a heavy gale, which loosened several iron plates on her bow. Up to this time, by keeping the steam-pumps constantly at work, they had succeeded in keeping the water down, but thenceforward it gained rapidly, to that on the following evening there were nearly ten feet of water in the forward compartment, and so much in the fire-room as to endanger the fires. The water continued to gain slowly till early on the morning of the 26th, when all the fires being quenched, and the pumps disabled, the Ossipee was signaled, and the Virginius was abandoned by her crew, her condition being thought so critical that they took little if anything with them. She sunk soon afterwards, at 4:17 a. m., in eight fathoms of water.

THE HULK ABANDONED.

Of course no efforts will be made to raise the Virginius, she being comparatively worthless. United States District Attorney Bliss says that no proceedings will be taken against her.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Haswell, of the Ossipee, made the following statement to-day concerning the loss of the Virginius: "The Ossipee left the Tortugas, with the Virginius in tow, on the morning of the 19th inst. They had fair weather until the afternoon of Saturday, the following day, when

A GALE SPRANG UP.

They continued to have bad weather, and the Virginius signaled that she was leaking badly. Capt. Walters, therefore, determined to shape his course for Charleston, S. C., but as they got into smoother water the Virginius behaved better and the water was kept out of her fire-room. On the morning of Christmas-day, the severe weather having continued, the Virginius was again leaking as badly as ever, and the vessel put into Frying-Pan Shoals, about ten miles south of Cape Fear light, where smoother water could be obtained. Here the vessels came to an anchor, Capt. Walters hoping that the Virginius would ride out the gale. Before daylight the next morning (Friday), Commander Woodrow signaled with lights that

THE VIRGINIUS WAS LEAKING RAPIDLY,

with her fires out and the pumps stopped, and that the crew wished to be taken off. The boats were lowered from the Ossipee at daylight, and by 7 o'clock in the morning all on board of the Virginius were transferred to the former vessel. As a heavy sea was running, the work of removing the crew was one of much danger and difficulty, and, therefore, no lives were risked in endeavoring to save their personal effects or any other property on the Virginius. The hawser of the Virginius was cut and a buoy attached to mark her position in case

SHE SANK OUT OF SIGHT.

The Ossipee remained at anchor during the day, and at a quarter past 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Virginius, which had been gradually settling, went to the bottom. She sank in eight fathoms of water, and the tops of her masts remain above the surface. The Ossipee then resumed her voyage to this port.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION OF THE LOSS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon received a dispatch from the Commander of the Ossipee announcing that the Virginius sank on the night of the 26th, off Wilmington.

UNSEAWORTHINESS OF THE STEAMER.

Lieut. David C. Woodrow, who was in command of the Virginius at the time of her sinking, says in his official report that when he took command on the 17th, at Dry Tortugas, the vessel had water in all her compartments. Stores were received on board, and a working-party from the Ossipee coaled the ship all night. The next morning they stopped coaling and put all hands at work pumping and bailing, the water having gained two feet during the night. At 8 a. m. the water was up to the grate-bars in both fire-rooms. The forward compartment had a depth of 4 feet, and the after compartment 2 feet 6 inches of water. At 1 p. m. the water was so much reduced that the fires were started under the boilers. Capt. Whiting expressed himself satisfied that the Virginius was in a fit condition to start north, and about 2 o'clock she

WENT TO SEA IN TOW OF THE OSSIPEE.

As long as the sea was smooth everything progressed favorably, but a storm arising, the vessel leaked so badly that they had to plug up the timberholds in the forward bulkheads to keep the fire-rooms clear. On the 22d, threw overbroad the port lower anchor and all the heavy weights in the hold, and

SHIFTED THE COAL TO LIGHTEN HER FORWARD.

On the afternoon of the 23d there was from eight to ten feet of water in the forward compartments. The men were worn out, the bunks drenched, and there was no place to sleep. Under these circumstances, Woodrow advised the commander of the Ossipee not to go further north, but to

TAKE THE VIRGINIUS INTO CHARLESTON,

where there was a dock.

On the 24th the boilers were in such a wretched condition that it was impossible to carry more than five pounds of steam. At 5 a. m. on the 26th the water gained so fast as to put out the fires, and Woodrow signaled the Ossipee to take the crew off the Virginius immediately. At this time the forward compartment was full of water up to within a foot and a half of the spar deck; there were 5 feet of water in the hold; the water was over the grate-bars in the fire-rooms, and the after compartment dry. The sea was very rough, and it was blowing a gale.

ABANDONED.

When the boat from the Ossipee came under the Virginius' bow the landsmen were put in first. It took five trips to take all the officers and men off the sinking vessel. At 4:17 p. m. the Virginius sank, bow first, in eight fathoms of water, the cross-trees above water. For four days the men in the fire-room worked in water up to their knees, and at the time they left the ship were nearly exhausted.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

THEIR WHEREABOUTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Five of the survivors of the crew of the Virginius are in the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, though none of them are in a critical condition. The remainder are quartered with Cuban sympathizers in this city.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—After the landing at the Navy-Yard last evening of the surviving members of the passengers and crew of the steamer Virginius, they marched in an irregular manner to the Fulton ferry, taking the boat there to New York, and then proceeding to the Cuban restaurant on Pine street, where they were hospitably entertained. They were clad in the navy uniform of the United States, and marched briskly through the streets, showing no signs of their recent sufferings.

A HAPPY SET.

When they were transferred to the tug-boat from the steamer Juniata, which carried them to this port from Santiago, they gave rousing cheers for their several benefactors, leading off with three for the commander of the British steamer Niobe, to whom they feel indebted for the preservation of their lives.

The released prisoners to-day passed a vote of thanks to Commander Braine and other officers of the Juniata.

STORY OF THE ENGINEER.

Engineer Knight, of the Virginius, said the original sentence at Santiago was that the entire crew should be hung at the yard-arm, but the Captain of the Isabella Catolica did not wish such a spectacle made of his vessel, and obtained a change of sentence to death by shooting, and the commutation of the sentence of the crew to the chain-gang. Knight, two of the Quartermasters, and one of the oilers were accordingly sentenced to the chain-gang for life, and the other thirteen, all of whom were boys, to eight and four years' hard labor on the gang. A life-sentence of this kind was regarded as worse than death.

THE TREATMENT OF THE VIRGINIUS CAPTIVES UNIFORMLY HARSH, AND OFTEN BARBAROUS—THE DEATH MENACE HELD OVER THE HEADS OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE TWO MASSACRES—THE MOST INGENIOUS OF TORTURES—THREATS OF RESCUE—THE FINAL DELIVERANCE.

From the New York Tribune, Dec. 29.

A reporter of the *Tribune*, who boarded the Juniata immediately after her arrival, obtained full particulars from a variety of sources concerning the treatment received by the prisoners at the hands of their Spanish captors. All these reports agree in one particular—namely, that the treatment received was uniformly harsh, and in some cases barbarous. The Tornado, with the captured Virginius, arrived in the harbor of Santiago in the manner already described in the columns of the *Tribune*. A fact which has not, however, generally been known, by the statements of the prisoners now comes to light, which is that they were robbed by the crew of the Tornado, and nearly all who owned anything were robbed of money, jewelry, watches, and other valuables. The prisoners were taken to the jail of Santiago soon after their arrival in port. The jail is a low, gloomy-looking structure situated near the harbor, in one of the lower portions of the city. Through its dismal portal the unfortunate captives were driven; here they were crowded together like cattle; here their sufferings began. They were not assigned to separate cells,—indeed, there was no opportunity for such confinement in the contracted quarters of the Santiago jail, but the entire party of nearly 200 were driven into a small room, hardly 50 feet long by 15 feet wide. Here they were obliged to live as best they could, though the air, of course, was almost deadly, and there was little or no opportunity for exercise. The prisoners were supplied with provisions, which, though sufficient as regards quantity, were poor in quality, and hardly fitted to sustain life. These provisions consisted almost wholly of rice and water. Ryan, Varona, Del Sol, and Cespedes were speedily separated from their companions, and, after a speedy trial before a Spanish court-martial were sentenced to immediate death. On the morning of Nov. 4, their companions looked upon them for the last time, and a few hours later they fell riddled with bullets in the trenches which surround the slaughter-house. The fate of their companions soon became known to the captives in prison, and they tremblingly awaited the developments which were hourly expected. Three days later their ranks were again diminished, and Capt. Fry and his brave companions went forth to death. From this time forward the prisoners were in hourly fear for their own safety. Their fears were not unknown to their captors, and again and again they were told that the day of their death had come. Not only were they told that they must die, but the priests were admitted to their presence, and on several occasions they made what they supposed to be their dying confessions. As the time appointed for their death arrived, none of the Spaniards appeared to lead them forth to execution, and they were led to suppose that the day for their death had been postponed. Again and again was this torture inflicted upon them, and every possible means for increasing their mental suffering was resorted to.

In an interview with Commander Braine, of the Juniata, Gov. De La Rois, of Santiago, pledged his honor that none of the prisoners should be removed or executed until the commander of the Juniata had received due notification. On that very night the prisoners were stealthily taken from the jail and marched with the greatest haste to a point seven miles below the city in the vicinity of the Morro. The road lay through a rough track of country, and the journey was most wearisome, while some of the prisoners were so sick as to be almost unable to stand. The sufferings of some of the number were intense, and no pity was in the breasts of the Spaniards. At this point on the coast they were placed on board the steamer Bazan, which at once set sail for Havana. At Manzanillo it was met by the mail steamer coming in the opposite direction. On board this steamer was Gen. Burriel, who at once ordered the Bazan to return to Santiago. She turned about, but soon after ran aground, and the passengers were transferred to another vessel.

Here they suffered horrors heretofore unknown. They were crowded into the hold of the vessel, where scarcely a ray of sunlight could struggle in. The air was poison; the darkness was almost continuous; the food they ate was wretched in quality and insufficient in quantity; the water they drank was what remained in the buckets after the dumb animals on board were satisfied. These animals consisted mainly of horses and mules. They were kept on the deck above the Virginius prisoners, and were thus a constant source of annoyance to the helpless creatures confined below. It is said that in the midst of all this filth and suffering the prisoners were not allowed to wash while on board the Bazan for a period of ten days, and that their arms were pinioned behind them the larger portion of the voyage. They were occasionally beaten on the slightest provocation, and sometimes on no provocation at all. These punishments, however, seem not to have been of a nature so serious as to produce any lasting effects.

On the return to Santiago, they were remanded to jail, and Commander Grimes was allowed to visit some of the American prisoners to make them some slight presents and to extend to them hopes of speedy rescue. Even this privilege, however, was soon withdrawn, and no communication was afterward allowed. A short time before their delivery, the prisoners were removed from the jail in Santiago to the Morro, several miles below, where their treatment was no better than before. This march of a half dozen miles was also performed by night, and many of the prisoners suffered severely on the way. The motive leading to this course of action was undoubtedly the fancied insecurity of the prisoners in the Santiago jail. The United States men-of-war Juniata, Kansas, and Wyoming, and the Niobe of the navy of Great Britain, were lying in the harbor, and the threats made by their commanders were received with respect by the easily-daunted inhabitants of the city.

The Spanish soldiers are regarded rather contemptuously by United States navy officers, and they have not feared to express their opinions freely. It was feared by the Spaniards that the threats of the naval officers might be carried into execution, and the prisoners could easily have been rescued from their former quarters. In the Morro their treatment was similar to what had preceded, though their experience here was short. The orders from Madrid demanded that they should be delivered on the 16th of December. Many have condemned Burriel for his delay in surrendering the prisoners, but the officers of the Juniata declare that he seems to have done as well as he was able. He was in readiness on the 16th inst. to treat with the United States officers concerning their delivery. It was not till the 18th, however, that all the arrangements were completed, and that was the day fixed for their transfer to the Juniata.

It was at sunrise on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 18, that the remaining prisoners of the Virginius were led forth from their dungeon, as they expected, to meet the fate of their companions. Their inhuman captors were still deceiving them on every possible occasion, and torturing them both in body and mind. They had been told that morning to prepare for death; the priests had entered the prison, and had administered the solemn duties of their office, and they were then led forth in the same manner as Ryan and Fry had been a few weeks before. Some of the number were still skeptical, however, as to so speedy a doom, for the frequency of the Spanish threats had rather deprived them of their terror. Even on the march to the water's edge, the Spaniards continued their threats and devised new means of torture. They were at length all placed on board a scow or large raft and slowly towed out into the stream. The Juniata was lying a short distance away, with the Stars and Stripes floating above her. Her officers were crowding the decks, and with powerful glasses were straining their eyes to catch the changes on the countenances of the prisoners. They saw the steamer, but for a long time seemed not to realize that they were destined so speedily to stand upon her deck. Slowly the Spanish tug dragged itself long, and as she approached nearer and nearer the faces of the prisoners were seen to change. Still, however, it seemed rather the inspiration of the Stars and Stripes than the hope of speedy freedom that moved them.

A moment later, and the stupendous scow swung around under the stern of the United States steamer, and the prisoners were no longer masters of their own emotions. As one of their number stood out prominently among his comrades, and as the truth flashed upon him, he gave one triumphant shout, and swung his hat wildly in the air. It was the single spark needed to fire a magazine, and his shout had not died on the air when it was taken up and echoed and re-echoed by his companions, and the shores and the harbor of Santiago rang with cheers for the flag of the United States. The Spanish officers looked on in moody silence, but made no other demonstration of their disapproval. Like madmen, the liberated captives rushed upon the decks of the Juniata. Like children, they cried when they found themselves free from their barbarian persecutors. They were hungry, and many of them nearly naked. They were clothed only with the thin tattered garments which had formed their prison-garb. There on the deck were ranged the abundant stores which the foresight of the officers of the Juniata had provided, and the needs of all were abundantly supplied. Many of them clung to their ragged prison-garments most tenaciously, and looked on with almost mournful eyes when they saw them thrown away. Said an officer of the Juniata: "It was one of the saddest and gladdest sights I ever saw, when we gave them clothing, which they hardly knew what to do with, and they clung to their rags as if they were old friends."

Upon their reception they were provided with quarters as comfortable as possible on board the Juniata, and were furnished means for bathing and clothing themselves in decent garments. Of course, the accommodations on board the Juniata were none of the amplest, but they had been accustomed to so much dense packing that they considered their quarters regal. On the evening of the day on which they were taken on board, the Juniata weighed anchor and dropped quietly out of the harbor of Santiago.

HISTORY OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The Virginius case seems as full of complications as a half-century old suit in an English Chancery Court. Just as the country congratulates itself that it is all over, and that everything is satisfactorily settled, or in such a condition that a certain adjustment is beyond peradventure at hand, a new phase is developed, which throws the case back into a state of bewildering uncertainty. The final settlement of the case is months in the future, unless arbitration like unto that of Geneva carries it a few years down stream. Just as we were congratulating ourselves in a surprised sort of a way that, notwithstanding the wonderfully stupid crowd of counselors with which Grant has contrived to surround himself, we had by rare good luck reached a fairly decent adjustment of a grave difficulty that might have ended disastrously, comes the revelation that

THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN BLUNDERING

through the complication like a drunken man in the dark, and that the issue is only entangled and snarled by the efforts made by the Administration to settle it.

The Virginius was originally a foreign vessel, used as a blockade-runner. She was captured by the United States Government, and turned over to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. This was illegal. No law authorized the Bureau to own ships. Subsequently she was sold at public auction by the Bureau officials, and this was also illegal. They had no right to sell her at auction, or in any other way. But she was purchased by parties in the South, and a few months later became the property of the Government by virtue of a seizure by United States officials to secure moneys due the Government on the worthless bond of a defaulting Collector. She was brought to Washington some time in 1870 or thereabouts, and again sold by the Government at public auction to Marshal O. Roberts and his brother, both of New York, and the bill of

SALE WAS MADE TO PATTERSON.

The vessel, then known as the Virgin, was taken to New York, where Patterson procured a registration for her under the name of the Virginius. The registration papers were illegal, as an act of Congress is required to change the name of an American vessel. Tom Murphy, who was then Collector of the Port of New York, granted these illegal papers. He may possibly have supposed, in the density of his ignorance, that he was right in issuing them.

She then went abroad, and was permitted by our authorities to go abroad as

A FILIBUSTERING VESSEL,

carrying aid and material comfort to insurgents rebelling against a Government with which the United States were at peace. On at least two occasions officers of the Spanish navy directed the attention of our State Department to the character of the vessel, but no heed was given to the complaints. Not a step was taken to ascertain whether these complaints were justified or not; while, on the other hand, vessels of our navy were ordered to protect the Virginius as an American merchant ship is entitled to protection. Not only did Spanish navy officers warn our authorities of the character of the Virginius, but the Spanish Minister in Washington entered his solemn protest at least twice within the last two years to Secretary Fish that she was not entitled to the protection of the United States Government, but no attention was paid to the matter.

This is the case that the Spanish Government had against the Virginius. It is *not* the case upon which our learned Attorney General decided her not to be entitled to the protection of our flag; the case upon which he did so decide was submitted by the Spanish Minister at the request of Secretary Fish.

SPAIN'S CASE A GOOD ONE.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Spanish Minister's case was a good one; that the Virginius had an American registry unlawfully obtained; and, plainly, the blame for this state of affairs was upon the United States officials, who ought to have known, if they did not, what the law was on the subject. Secretary Fish knew what the Spanish Government relied upon to prove that the Virginius was not entitled to the registry she carried or the protection of our flag. With this knowledge he requested the Spanish Minister to prepare another case, which was done. The Government was not prepared to permit the publication of the fact officially, that its own officers had permitted so flagrant a violation of the law.

SO THE SECRETARY OF STATE TEMPORIZED,

for he could not hope to escape detection with a lie in preparing this case, which was intended to shield the United States officials. The Spanish Government was not scrupulous as to the means employed. Affidavits were procured to be made, some of them in consideration of the payment of money, at the rate of $25 apiece. This payment was made by the Spanish Consul at New York, acting under instructions, it is presumed, from the Spanish Minister in this city. Pinkerton's Detective Agency was employed to hunt up scoundrels who would swear to anything for money. Patterson, the ostensible owner of the vessel, was not permitted to be present at the examination of these precious Cuban patriots, nor was he aware till the case was settled,—so far as the Attorney-General's decision could settle it,—that there was an investigation of the sort going on. He was tried for perjury, and condemned in his absence, and without being allowed to make a showing for his character. This was done to shield Government officials, guilty either of gross negligence or flagrant crime. An individual reputation was of no moment beside those of the officers of the Government under the present Administration, and it was cheerfully sacrificed on their behalf.

The prepared lie was sent to the Attorney-General, who with great haste decided upon the statements of only one side of the case, and those statements hired with money to be made; and the discussion was published to gull the people. The Virginius has

GONE TO THE BOTTOM

sent there purposely it is surmised by many. The surmise would be preposterous did not the foregoing demonstrate that the present Administration is capable of doing things more preposterous than the sinking of the vessel, in the hope thereby to end the difficulty.

A CHANCE FOR ARBITRATION.

Those who are most hopeful profess to believe that Spain will ask that the matter of indemnification which all concede now will be demanded, shall be decided by arbitration. If she can do so, Spain will have indemnification, and the broadest assurance that the United States will not hereafter permit American citizens to give aid and comfort to rebellion against the Spanish Government in the Island of Cuba or elsewhere. Because the United States Government has permitted, if not encouraged, filibustering, whereby the Cuban rebellion was fomented and strengthened, the Spanish authorities will demand this indemnification for the past and security for the future.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE EMBARGOED ESTATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—In the matter of the American embargoed estates in Cuba, it is charged that a Ring, in which were concerned Judge Lewis Dent, and his law-partner, Page, Gen. Ingalls, Minister Sickles, one Farrand, who once bought the Consulship at Callao, and of course a woman who lives in Washington, formed some years ago, succeeded in preventing the release of the estates until they had obtained large sums of money from the owners. Page is now on the island looking after the dividends due the Ring.

[To the Associated Press.]

GEN. CUSHING'S MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The appointment of Gen. Caleb Cushing to be the successor of Gen. Sickles as Minister to Spain continues to excite comment concerning the character of the instructions he will receive from the Department of State after the confirmation of the nomination by the Senate. Although usage is opposed to an open declaration of the line of diplomacy to be pursued, it can be stated with truth that one of the subjects to which Mr. Cushing will give his attention will be a policy of

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

in Cuba, as the best means calculated to restore peace to that island and promote its prosperity; and among those reforms is included

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

in the Antillas. These views have been repeatedly enforced, both in the President's annual messages and official correspondence of Secretary Fish, and which have been often communicated to the Spanish Cabinet. It will be recollected that several years ago our Government tendered its good offices to Spain in the hope of Cuban pacification, but which were respectfully declined on the basis suggested. It is not improbable that similar tender will again be made by the new Minister, as the Administration will resort to every proper expedient for the purpose of restoring peace and of protecting American interests in Cuba and adjacent waters, and there can be no doubt that an effort will be made to conclude a new commercial treaty with Spain of friendship, limits, and navigation.

GEN. SICKLES'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The following is the telegraphic correspondence between Secretary Fish and ex-Minister Sickles, concerning the resignation of the latter:

SICKLES TO FISH.

MADRID, Dec. 6, 1873.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington:

It is published semi-officially that the Government disapproves of my conduct in the case of the Virginius. If, in the opinion of the President, my resignation would facilitate a satisfactory termination of that question, or be otherwise advantageous to the public interests, such resignation may be considered as hereby respectfully tendered.

(Signed) SICKLES.

FISH TO SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

Gen. Sickles, Minister, Madrid:

The alleged publication of disapproval of your conduct entirely unauthorized. No dissatisfaction has been expressed or intimated, and it is deemed important that you remain. Your resignation at this time would not be accepted, as it would interfere with the prospects of an accommodation.

(Signed) FISH.

SICKLES TO FISH.

MADRID, Dec. 15.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington:

I respectfully request that my telegram of the 6th inst., tendering my resignation, and your reply of the same date, may now be published.

(Signed) SICKLES.

FISH TO SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

Gen. Sickles, Madrid:

Your tender of resignation was only hypothetical, and your telegram referred it to alleged publications unknown here, attributing the dissatisfaction which had not been expressed. Under those circumstances, publication is not deemed necessary, and cannot be authorized.

(Signed) FISH.

SICKLES TO FISH.

MADRID, Dec. 20.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington:

I respectfully renew the tender of my resignation, which I trust may be accepted now without interfering with the prospects of an accommodation.

(Signed) SICKLES.

FISH TO SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

Gen. Sickles, Madrid:

Your resignation will be accepted. Letters of recall with instructions will be forwarded by next mail.

(Signed) FISH.

THE CINCINNATI INTERNATIONALS.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 30.—The local branch of the International Association of Workingmen passed a resolution to-night denouncing newspapers unfriendly to them, and pledging themselves to patronize only such papers as are friendly to them.

THE ENGINEERS.

All Quiet Along the Line.

Disaffection in the Railroad Shops at Aurora.

General Reduction of Wages on the Pennsylvania Road.

The Engineers Will Submit Under Protest.

The Indianapolis Engineers Willing to Return to Work.

General Impression that the Strike Will Break Within a Week.

IN CHICAGO.

The striking engineers on the Pan Handle Road are still holding out, and the general situation remains unchanged. No freight trains are running on this road, but the morning mail train leaves on regular time.

THE STRIKERS EVICTED.

At their round-house on Carroll, near Peoria street, a large number of the strikers were congregated all day yesterday, making threatening demonstrations, and trying to prevent trains from leaving the city. Mr. J. R. Trimmer, the Superintendent of the road, tried to persuade the men to leave the place, but without avail. At last he called on the police to aid him in clearing the round-house, and, a posse being detailed for that purpose in the evening, the strikers were driven off and the round-house locked, several of the policemen remaining on guard to prevent further depredations.

A VEXATIOUS ACCIDENT.

During yesterday afternoon the Attorney of the Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad came to the office of the Kankakee line, on Randolph street, to purchase a ticket to Logansport, Ind. He stated that he had a free pass over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, but, having come by that route, and experienced considerable trouble, he preferred to go by some other line and pay his fare. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE being present, asked the legal gentleman what kind of trouble he meant. He replied that, yesterday morning, when within twenty miles of this city, somewhere near Dalton Station, the train was stopped, the engineer unhitched his engine and drove off without assigning any reason for so doing, leaving the passenger coaches, full of passengers, standing on the track. Having waited in vain for about an hour for the engineer's return, they concluded that he belonged to the strikers and had played them a trick. They left the cars and tramped across the surrounding prairie, six and a half miles to Calumet, where they took the Michigan Central to the city. The reporter, to ascertain the real cause for the engineer's action, went to the office of the Pan Handle Road, corner of Halsted and Carroll streets, to interview Mr. Trimmer, the Superintendent of the Road. Mr. Trimmer stated that the engineer was not a striker, he unhitched his engine to take a fresh supply of water, but finding the tank frozen, he drove off to the next station. This would not have taken him more than half an hour at the utmost, but as he reached Joliet crossing, he ran into a freight train of the Michigan Central, disabling the engine and several cars. The engineer himself was badly bruised. This incident, Mr. Trimmer declares, had nothing to do with the strike. Mr. Trimmer also stated that their road was paying the largest wages to engineers of any in the city. They paid $5 a day for a trip to Logansport, which is 117 miles from the city, and the reduction they made was only 10 per cent. They would not raise the wages under any circumstances, but he thinks the strike will be over in a day or two, nevertheless. He had just received a dispatch from Superintendent Hill at Logansport, stating that the Committee of Engineers, at Indianapolis, had agreed to go to work again at the reduced wages.

THE FORT WAYNE.

Mr. W. C. Cleland, General Western Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, stated that everything was moving along nicely on their road, and they experience but little trouble. All their passenger trains, and most of their freight trains, were running as usual.

The other roads are as yet all right, and no strike is anticipated by any of them. The managers think that the resolutions passed at the engineers meeting Sunday were intended to scare them into compliance with their request. Most of the railroad men are very averse to making statements as to what they intend doing, but there is good ground for stating that the proposed reduction will not be made at present, and therefore no strike will take place just now.

ELSEWHERE.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—Nothing occurred to-day regarding the engineers' strike looking toward violence. There was no falling off in the number of idle men about the railroads, nor in the degree of determination to hold out to the bitter end. No news of importance was received from Logansport to-day. The bottom seems to be dropping out of the strike.

The Pan Handle officers here announce their ability to begin running trains as usual to-morrow. Trains on the Vincennes and Jeffersonville lines are running regularly. A largely attended

SECRET MEETING OF ENGINEERS

was held to-night. An informal address was made by John Fehrenback, President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC

was adopted, of which the following is an abstract:

Many acts of violence have been reported through the press, which acts were emphatically deprecated by us, no matter by whom perpetrated. We are aware that many reports of unlawful proceedings are set afloat,—reports without the least foundation in anything that even approximates to the truth,—and attributed to locomotive engineers and firemen connected with the controversy on the various lines of the road in question. We have taken particular pains to inquire into these matters, and made diligent search to ascertain the truth. From our investigation, we are enabled to substantiate the statement that whatever lawless acts have been committed can be traced to parties not in sympathy with us. We hear upon good authority that there are at present men in the city who live along the line of the road on which the trouble exists, whose purpose it is to commit

UNLAWFUL DEPREDATIONS

and charge the same to the engineers and firemen, in the hope of turning public opinion against us, and in favor of the Railroad Company, but we have no fear in this matter. We court the most rigid investigation into all our proceedings, and are ready to stand or fall by the verdict of an impartial tribunal. We, therefore, respectfully ask for a suspension of public opinion in our behalf for a short time, in order to enable us to get the facts fairly before the people. In the meantime, we assure the public that we entertain no hostile feeling toward our late employers, and, should they need our services to guard their property, we are at their command.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—There is nothing particularly new in railroad circles to-day. The Pan-Handle officials say they will have regular trains running to-morrow.

Division No. 11 of the Brotherhood publish

A CARD

in the morning papers to-morrow, in which they disavow all responsibility and complicity in acts of violence committed, and are willing to submit to an investigation and abide by the verdict of an impartial tribunal.

JOHN FEHRENBACH,

President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union, is in the city, and addresse-

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

WISCONSIN.

Its Charitable and Correctional Institutions.

Institutes for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb---Soldiers' Orphans' Home---Hospital for the Insane---Industrial School---State Prison.

$4,349,510 Spent on Them, $336,307 Last Year.

Appointments Still Unsettled.

From Our Own Correspondent.
MADISON, Wis., Dec. 27, 1873.

Few States of like population and resources equal Wisconsin in the care taken for classes bereft of reason, or deprived of the use of their senses, or in the extent to which humanitarian ideas have controlled the management of the State correctional institutions. As gathered from last year's report of the State Board of Charities, and the present year's report of the Secretary of State, the

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

have been as follows:

	1873.	Total.
Institute for the Blind	$ 20,750	$ 468,998
Institute for Deaf and Dumb	28,500	468,438
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	22,000	329,307
State Insane Hospital	85,822	1,184,441
Northern Insane Hospital	69,000	452,000
Industrial School	64,500	486,906
State Prison	45,735	961,420
Aggregate	$336,307	$4,349,510

The appropriations to the above institutions in 1871 amounted to $48,356, in 1872 to $423,904, —making a total in three years of $1,240,568; and the expenditure for last year for these institutions amounted to five-twelfths of the whole expenditure from the general fund.

The reports for the past year of all these institutions have been printed; the Legislative Visiting Committee have gone their rounds; and a brief sketch of the present condition and year's work of each may be of interest, it being premised that each institution, except the State Prison, is under the control of a Board of five Managers or Trustees, appointed, in classes, by the Governor.

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

This is the oldest of the State institutions, having been established in 1850, and is finely located near Janesville, Rock County. It has a fine cut-stone building, the centre four stories and the wings three stories high, besides the basement, with a brick shop 40 by 60 feet, &c.; the buildings, and grounds of a little over 10 acres, worth $162,000. It is tolerably well supplied with apparatus and means of instruction. It has had seven Superintendents,—the present one, T. H. Little, having been there since 1861. The number of blind persons who have been instructed in the Institution, from its opening to the present day, is 207. The number has pretty steadily increased from 8 in 1850, the year of opening, to 77 the past year,—39 males and 38 females. The number of blind persons in the State, reported by the United States census in 1870, was 402, of whom 100 were under 20 years old. The institution has been in a prosperous condition the last year. Music is made a specialty. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, and fancy work; the boys chiefly making brooms and cane-seating chairs. Many who have been educated there have been able, wholly or in part, to support themselves afterward. For next year, $20,000 is asked for current expenses, and $5,000 to build a brick barn. The report embraces very interesting reports of a visit made last summer by the Superintendent to Europe, observations in regard to schools and other aid for the blind there, and some report of the first Congress of Instructors of the Blind, at Vienna, in August last. It is remarked that the British institutions have devoted themselves to producing skillful laborers; the American institutions have striven to make intelligent men; and the result here, as everywhere else, shows that the intelligent man is the most successful laborer. The report also embraces a comparison of Wisconsin with other States in which the twenty-seven institutions for the blind in this country are located, from which it appears that nine institutions have more and seventeen have fewer pupils than the Wisconsin institute; and that only three States,—Iowa, California, and Kansas,—have as large a proportion of blind in attendance as Wisconsin.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This is well located at Delavan, Walworth County; was founded as a private school, but adopted by the Legislature in 1852. Instruction is given by signs, the manual alphabet, writing, and one class by articulation. Two trades are taught: cabinet-making and shoe-making; and the girls are instructed in various feminine handicraft. The ordinary branches of an English education are pursued. The institution has a site embracing about 33 acres; a substantial and elegant main building of brick, mostly four stories high. It has had six Principals, the present being George L. Weed. The appearance and management of the institution seemed to make a particularly-favorable impression on the Legislative Committee. In the first twenty years there were 347 pupils instructed there,—8 the first year, and, during the past year, there have been 176 in school,—a number unduly crowding the accommodations. In view of the prospective increase of those needing the culture of such an institution, an appropriation is asked, by President A. L. Chapin, of Beloit, for the Trustees, and by the Principal, of $35,000, $20,000 to be expended this year for an addition. The sum of $37,150 is asked for current expenses for the ensuing year. The past year has been one of health and general prosperity.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This is located at Madison, and was established in 1866, by the widow of Gov. Harvey,—the large octagonal stone residence of Gov. Farwell, with wooden wings attached for "Harvey Hospital," having been cheaply purchased of the United States Government, and since then a fine stone school-house and chapel having been erected. The present Superintendent, R. W. Burton, is the fifth that has been in charge, Mrs. Harvey having been the first. Here the wards of the State receive a good schooling, and, within the last year or two, have been taught telegraphing, shoe-making, knitting, sewing, gardening, etc. Six pupils last year were entitled to be sent free to the State Normal Schools. The whole number of children who have been cared for here has not been published. In 1869, there were 266; during last year, 243; number at present, 144. On reaching suitable age, homes—with the consent of the mothers, if unable to care for them themselves—are found for the children with good people, a watch being kept to see that they are properly treated. Ere many years the work of the institution will be accomplished. The sum of $20,000 is asked for next year. There was a great hue and cry raised about the management of the institution last year, growing out of differences among the Trustees; but a thorough Legislative investigation showed the reports unfounded, and with harmony brought about by changes in the Trustees, the institution seems to be in good condition. On Christmas eve there was a delightful gathering there, and a merry evening was spent, with singing, brief speeches, and distribution of suitable presents, oranges, candy, etc. Superintendent Burton spoke of some of the causes for thankfulness and happiness,—mentioning the fact that there had been neither death nor serious illness at the Home during the year, and that good reports come from those who had found other homes during the year.

STATE INSANE HOSPITAL.

This is located across Lake Mendota, 3½ miles direct, 7 by road or rail, from this city, and was opened in July, 1860. It has a large and handsome building of stone, four stories high, besides a basement, with a centre building and four longitudinal and transverse wings,—the frontage 589 feet, the extreme depth 120 feet,—and grounds, wood and farm land, of some 400 acres. It has had five Superintendents,—the present one being Dr. Mark H. Ranney, recently of Iowa, a man of twenty-five years' experience in the treatment of the insane, and in all respects admirably fitted for the place. The same worthy and efficient Matron, Mrs. M. C. Halliday, has remained since the opening. For the current expenses and needed improvements for the ensuing year, aside from $90,000 expected from counties and individuals for part pay for maintenance and clothing, the sum of $90,620 is asked. The money for improvements wanted is $35,000 for a rear building for kitchen, chapel, sleeping-rooms, and employes; $5,000 for new gas-works; $5,000 for green-house, conservatory, and improvement of the grounds; $1,000 for change of air-flues. At the commencement of the year there were in the hospital, under treatment, 373 patients,—182 males and 191 females; the number admitted during the year is 212,—115 males and 97 females; making the total number under treatment 585,—297 males and 228 females. There were 39—21 males and 18 females—discharged recovered; there were 76—46 males and 30 females—discharged improved; and 134—73 males and 61 females—discharged unimproved. There have 22 died,—13 females and 9 males. The whole number discharged during the year was 271,—148 males and 123 females,—leaving in the hospital, at the close of the year, 314,—149 males and 165 females. The daily average number under treatment during the year was 329,—161 males and 168 females. Much valuable information and sound views as to the treatment and classification of the insane are embodied in the report, and the necessity for more room strongly presented. There are several tables of statistics, some of the most important of which are thus summarized:

Admissions and Discharges—From the beginning the whole number admitted has been 1,865,—973 males, 892 females; discharged recovered, 574; improved, 383; unimproved, 370. There were 45 admitted the first year, 1860,—the largest number any year having been 212 in 1873, the smallest 42 in 1864. The largest number discharged recovered was 65 in 1872, next 56 in 1864, and about as many for '68, '69, '70, '71. The largest number of deaths was 32 in 1870. The largest number treated was 585 in 1873.

Age of Admission—Of the 212 admitted this year 70 were between 20 and 30, 51 between 30 and 40, 35 between 40 and 50, 26 between 50 and 60, and 1 less than 15. From the beginning, 584 were between 20 and 30 when admitted, 430 between 30 and 40, 327 between 40 and 50, 146 between 50 and 60, 60 over 60, 148 between 15 and 20, and 29 less than 15 years old.

Nativity—Of those admitted from the beginning 342, and this year 34, were Germans; 223 in all, 21 this year, Irish; 95 in all, 13 this year, English; 100 in all, 11 this year, Norwegians; 319 in all, 31 this year, born in New York; 129 in all, 39 this year, in Wisconsin; altogether representing twenty-two States of the Union and twenty foreign lands, with 86 unknown.

Civil Condition—Of all admitted, 974 were married,—413 males, 561 females,—and 95 of those received this year; 729 in all—491 males, 238 females—were single, and 97 of those this year; 75 were widows, 26 widowers, 7 divorced, 55 unknown.

Duration of Insanity—Of all admitted 522, and this year 87, had been insane less than 3 months; 248 in all, 26 this year, between 3 and 6 months; 239 in all, and 15 this year, between 6 and 12 months; 194 in all, 22 this year, between 1 and 2 years; and 15 who had been insane over 20 years before admission.

Recoveries—The largest per cent recovered, 49½, were of those who were between 15 and 20 when attacked; the smallest of those over 70, 21 per cent. The percentage recovered when insane less than six months before admission was 45, the percentage decreasing with the duration of insanity before admission. The average length of treatment of those recovered was a little over eight months, 340 having been recovered with less than six months' treatment. The average duration of insanity of those recovered was 14.89 months.

The Prospect—Of the 341 present inmates, 261 are regarded incurable, 53 curable.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

This is located in a grove on the banks of Lake Winnebago, 4 miles from Oshkosh, with a site of 338 acres. Its plan is similar to that of the hospital here, only more extensive and improved,—the centre and the north wing of the main building having been erected. It was opened in April last, under the charge of Dr. Walter Kempster, a gentleman of long experience in the Utica (New York) Hospital. Patients in the northeastern part of the State, from Ozaukee to Jefferson and Marquette, and thence north, were assigned to it, and 117 were transferred from the hospital here. Since the opening there have been 214 patients—106 men and 108 women—admitted; 2 discharged recovered; 1 each improved and unimproved; and 205 remained Sept. 30. Of the admissions, 69 were cases of chronic mania, and 73 dementia. There were 127 who had been insane from two to fifty years; 34 were upwards of 50 years of age, 4 over 60, 2 over 70, 2 over 75, and 4 80 years old. Many of the patients were infirm, and some of them extremely feeble; some were in an advanced stage of phthisis; one was blind; one had both legs amputated,—the result of freezing after becoming insane,—and eleven were epileptic. There have been five deaths. Statistics are given to show that the provision for the insane of the State is entirely inadequate, and the completion of the south wing is urgently advocated, that it might be ready for the reception of 250 additional patients by Jan. 15, 1875. A total appropriation of $290,250 is asked, of which $161,000 is for the construction of the south wing; some $50,000 for fixtures and furnishing; and $58,500 for subsistence of 250 patients in the present Hospital for one year. This report, like the other, contains much matter of value to all interested in the treatment of the insane.

INDUSTRIAL SHOOL FOR BOYS.

This—opened in 1860 as a House of Refuge, the name changed to Reform School, and then to its present designation—is located just west of Waukesha, near the railroad and on Fox River, and is designed as a place of confinement and instruction of vagrant, criminal, or incorrigibly vicious boys between 8 and 16 years of age,—Courts, down to Justices', having power to send boys here till 21. It is, and for several years has been, under the charge of A. D. Hendrickson. The whole number who have been in the school is 996. The number last year was 362; of whom 281 were there or out on leave Oct. 1. The boys are classed in families, occupying six different buildings, each under the charge of a man and woman; and their treatment in all respects is such as is calculated to educate and train them into virtuous and industrious citizens. They are taught the common branches of an English education, in four different departments; and are taught cane-seating, tailoring, knitting, shoe-making, employed on the farm and otherwise. The following statistics are compiled from the report:

Of the inmates 61 have been committed for vagrancy, 142 for larceny, 157 for incorrigibility, 5 for burglary, 1 each for arson, rape, and assault and battery.

The average ages of previous years was 14.23, of last year 12.53. Altogether there have been committed 65 16 years old, 26 17, 17 between 17 and 20, the law now limiting commitments between 10 and 16 years. Of other ages of those now there, 18 are 10, 23 are 11, 37 12, 58 13, 63 14, 52 15.

As to nationality, there were 290 born in America, 219 of them in Wisconsin, 22 in New York, 14 in Illinois, 37 in foreign countries, 16 of them in Germany, 9 in Canada; and 35 are unknown. The parents of 97 were Americans, 68 Irish, 69 German, 45 English, 12 colored, 7 each French and Scotch, 43 unknown.

For the next year the sum of $46,000 is asked, of which $12,000 is wanted to complete a new building. The opinion is expressed by some of the Visiting Committee that there are boys there who ought not to be, and that the power of Justices to sentence boys here till 21 should be restricted.

THE STATE PRISON.

This is located at Waupun, and was opened in 1852. It has large buildings and shops, substantially built and inclosed. It has been for two terms under the management of the Hon. George F. Wheeler. After the first Monday in January the management will be changed, and it will be under the care of three Directors, who will appoint a Warden. The last report says:

The number of convicts confined in the prison on the 30th of September, 1872, was 186; total number Sept. 30, 1873, 180, of whom 5 are women. Number received during the year, 81; number discharged, 87; number of life convicts now in prison, 36. Number of United States convicts, 7. Daily average during the year, 180 1-3. Of those discharged, 52 were on reduction of time; on Governor's pardon to restore to citizenship, 13; on Governor's pardon previous to expiration of sentence, 14; expiration of sentence, 6; death, 1; order of Supreme Court, 1. Good health has generally prevailed, and good order has at all times been maintained without resorting to cruel or inhuman treatment in any case. There have been no escapes, and no case of mutiny or serious insubordination. The business tables show a gain in the several shops of $20,573.41, of which $16,708.23 is from the cabinet and chair shops. There is an indebtedness at the present time of $13,592.76, and outstanding accounts and cash on hand of $11,084.37.

The prison is entirely run by the State, with no letting of convict labor. The expenses of next year are estimated at $191,043, of which it is expected all but about $3,200 will be met by sales from the chair, cabinet, and other shops, board of United States convicts, etc. Improvement in the water-supply, drainage, heating, and lighting, and some other particulars, is desired. The Chaplain makes an encouraging report of reformations, attention to schooling, additions to the prison-church, etc., during the year. The total number of convicts in the prison has been 1,799, of whom 971 were of native, 828 of foreign birth; 791 were between 20 and 30 years of age, 387 between 30 and 40, 349 between 12 and 20. There were 923 committed for larceny, 67 for murder in the first degree. There have been 75 sentenced for life, of whom 36 are there now.

APPOINTMENTS.

There is much agitation about appointments under the new Administration. Mr. Taylor stated to-day that he had not yet decided on his Superintendent of Public Property, and there is some doubt yet about the Private Secretaryship, which was tendered to Mr. George W. Bird, of Jefferson. It is understood that there will be no clean sweep of laborers about the Capitol at present; and, altogether, the powers that are to be seem to be taking a cautious and conservatory course, looking to the interest of the State, and their own convenience in getting things well in hand. PLUS.

—A Connecticut man, while eating fish, got a bone in his throat, which irritated and pained him excessively. For forty-eight hours he fasted, in the hope that the bone would leave the throat, but it did not. A friend suggested that he should swallow an egg. He tried the experiment and felt the bone move; he then swallowed another egg, and it was gone entirely. This may be worth remembering.

THE LAKE FRONT.

Some New Facts Brought to Light.

Result of a Search in Court-Rooms, Banks, and Railroad Offices.

A TRIBUNE reporter was yesterday detailed to ascertain the facts not heretofore published, regarding the lake-front matter, and the injunction suit in Judge Drummond's court. After a diligent search in railroad offices, lawyers' offices, banks, and in the purlieus of the United States Court-room, he succeeded in digging out some things which may be of interest to the public.

It will be remembered that, shortly after the passage of the Lake-Front act by the Legislature, Mr. J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and two other persons went into the office of Walter Kimball, City Comptroller, and tendered him the sum of $200,000 as the first payment, on the part of the railroads, for the three blocks of land lying east of Michigan avenue between Randolph and Monroe streets. The city, at that time, was resisting the attempts of the railroads to get possession of this land, and the railroad officials did not expect that the Comptroller would take the money; indeed, they were so confident that he would not take it, that they had made no provisions for paying it. They went to the Union National Bank, and said they wanted to borrow $200,000 in greenbacks for a few hours, in order to make a legal tender to the Comptroller. The necessary packages of legal-tender were handed over to them, and they went into the Comptroller's office, and said they desired to make a tender of $200,000 to the city, being the first payment on the part of the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads for the said three blocks of land. To their surprise, Mr. Kimball said that he had taken legal advice on this subject, which led him to accept the money. He thereupon reached his hands over the counter, and took the green packages, and locked them up in his safe, at the same time tendering a receipt for the money, which receipt stipulated that his acceptance of the money should not in any way commit the city to the sale of the land, or prejudice the rights of the city in any way. Mr. Walker declined to take the receipt, saying it was sufficient for his purposes that the Comptroller had taken the money. He added that the only stipulation he had to make in regard to it was, that the Comptroller should report to the Council at its next meeting that the money had been paid to him, which he did.

When Comptroller Kimball went out of office, he deposited this $200,000 in the First National Bank to his own credit, and is supposed to have received at least 5 per cent interest therefor during the past four years. The City Government declined to relieve Mr. Kimball of the responsibility of this fund, and it does not appear that he was specially anxious to be relieved. It is generally believed, however, that Mr. Kimball is ready to turn over the principal, whenever requested to do so by the city authorities.

Shortly after this transaction, the Hon. B. C. Cook, at that time member of Congress from the Ottawa District, was prevailed upon to go to Washington and urge President Grant to direct the Attorney-General to direct the District-Attorney of this district to commence an action in the United States District Court to enjoin the railroad companies, the city authorities, and everybody else, from occupying, selling, or in any way disturbing the three blocks in question. When the case was brought to a hearing, Judge Drummond granted an injunction, affirming the right of the United States to maintain such an action, and intimated that anybody could maintain such an action. He also intimated that, if the railroads wanted this land for a public use, their proper course of proceeding would be by condemnation.

Since the granting of the injunction nothing has been done except that, shortly after the fire, when there seemed to be a general disposition on the part of the public to have a depot built on this ground, one of the attorneys of the railroads went Washington and requested that the injunction suit should be withdrawn, inasmuch as the United States was not a party in interest, and since a large majority of the property-holders fronting on the three blocks in question had signed a paper requesting the discontinuance of said suit. After a good deal of palaver it was conceded by the Attorney-General that the United States had no interest in the case, but it was alleged that, as Mr. Scammon was publishing the Administration paper in Chicago, and was the real party to the suit, the Government could not then back out, unless the formal request of the city authorities, or the Senator and Representative from Chicago, should be first obtained. Since that time matters remained in statu quo until the repeal of the Lake-Front bill by the Legislature.

During the past year, the property-holders on Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Monroe streets, with perhaps a few exceptions, finding real estate in that quarter particularly sluggish, have been pushing the railroad companies to take some decisive steps in reference to the depot, but the companies, being more or less affected by the general financial stringency, have not been at all forward in putting the remaining $600,000 alongside of the $200,000 which Mr. Kimball holds, with the certainty that they would have to expend probably $2,000,000 more in depot construction. They have professed, however, to be willing to pay the money whenever the city is willing to receive it. When the Legislature repealed the Lake-front act, the requirement that the purchase-money should be appropriated to park purposes in the three divisions of the city, in proportion to the taxable property in each division, was repealed also. This was understood to have removed the objections of one of the two property-holders who had been contesting with the railroads.

Some time in October last, the City Government, believing that the shrinkage in values had brought the value of the land in question down to about $800,000, or believing, at least, that, if the land was put up at auction, it would not bring more than $800,000 cash, and believing that the erection of a fine passenger-depot at that place would be a great public advantage as well as an ornament to the city, contemplated making a proposition to the railroads that, if they would take steps for condemning the land, the city would introduce evidence that $800,000 was a fair price. But no steps were actually taken in the matter. This brings the history down to the last Council meeting, so far as the reporter could ascertain it.

THE STRAW-BAIL NUISANCE.

OFFICE OF STATE'S ATTORNEY,
CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In an editorial in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of this morning, entitled "The Straw-Bail Nuisance," the following statements occur, viz.: "The character of the sureties in Criminal Courts is mainly under the control of the State's Attorney." . . . . "It is the business of the State's Attorney to ascertain whether these sureties are good or not, and if he does his duty honestly and efficiently, worthless bail-bonds should not be so very numerous."

This is a grave misstatement of the law and of the duties of the State's Attorney, as I will show. The State's Attorney has no right or power whatever to accept or reject bail in any criminal case whatever. That duty devolves upon the Judge, Justice of the Peace, or Sheriff, exclusively. The Sheriff, or other officer acting in the capacity of Sheriff, can accept bail only when he has a capias for the arrest of the accused, with the amount of bail indorsed thereon. I refer you to the law on this subject, so that any person can easily ascertain whether or not I am correct in what I have said concerning bail in criminal cases. See Secs. 1, 2 and 3, page 202, and Sec. 1, page 208, and Secs. 4 and 5, page 209, and Secs. 7, 8 and 9, page 210, of the Statutes of Illinois, Gross' edition of 1871.

Whenever I am present or notified to be present at the taking of bail, and am requested to assist the Judge in such examinations, I do so as best I can. On a few occasions, when I have objected to the bail offered, I have been mildly rebuked by the Judge for interfering with that which was not my official duty. It is my duty to prosecute all defaulted bail, and this I do as efficiently as I can.

The "straw-bail" abuse (and I confess that it is a great and shameful abuse) cannot be thoroughly corrected till a law is passed making the bail-bond a lien upon the property of the accused and the sureties. I have tried at two sessions of the Legislature to secure the passage of such a law, but failed.

I wish to say a word about the case concerning which Mr. B. C. Givins has said so much. I was not present, or notified or requested to be present, when the bail was taken in that case, and did not know that it was taken till some time afterward. Mr. Barrett, the efficient and honest Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Court, informs me that the bail was taken in the Clerk's office by Judge Farwell, in the evening, after the court had adjourned, and just as he was about to close the office for the night. Thus are Mr. Givins' base insinuations against me in that matter utterly untrue and gratuitous. Yours, etc.,

CHARLES H. REED,
State's Attorney.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

An Afternoon Devoted to the Bread Question.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair. The following Commissioners were also present: Burdick, Busse, Clough, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Johnson, Jones, Lonergan, Russell, and Singer.

BREAD.

On motion of Commissioner Johnson, the rules were suspended in order to allow the Committee on Supplies an opportunity to amend an error in their report.

Commissioner Johnson moved to reconsider that part of the report of the Committee on Groceries which had reference to bread.

Commissioner Clough said that bread had been submitted to the Committee for $2.75 a hundred, quite as good as that selected by them at $3 a hundred. This he thought unjust to the tax-payers.

It was ordered that the proposals be read to the Board, which was done, showing the bids to be as follows: Schweinfurth Bros., 3 10-100 cents per pound; A. McGowan, No. 1, 3½ cents per pound; F. Volz, for the County Agent, 3 10-100 cents per pound; for the Hospital, 3½ cents per pound; August Ober, 3 2-16 cents per pound; Frederick Bohr, 3 cents per pound; J. S. Kleinhaus, 3½ cents per pound; Thompson & Templeton, 3½ cents per pound; C. L. Woodman & Co. (No. 1, patent), 3½ cents per pound; C. L. Woodman & Co., No. 2, 2 95-100 cents per pound.

Commissioner Johnson moved that the report of the Committee be amended so as to give the contract for the West Side to Schweinfurth Bros., for the South Side to Bohr, and the North Side to Kleinhaus.

After considerable discussion of a mysterious nature, Commissioner Clough moved to award the contract for bread to C. L. Woodman & Co., that firm having bid lower than any other.

Commissioner Crawford moved to amend by rejecting all the bids and advertising over again.

Commissioner Crawford said the Committee were not responsible for Mr. Woodman's error. He had made an error, if he meant by No. 2 bread No. 1 bread.

Commissioner Harrison said he could see through this matter. The rates of bread were according to Mr. Woodman's scale; but the bidder had submitted samples of his bread, and every Commissioner had admitted that it was the best bread offered, even if it was not called in the bid the best bread.

The roll-call upon Commissioner Crawford's substitute showed the vote to be—yeas, 6; nays, 7.

The amendment offered by Commissioner Clough came up.

Commissioner Harrison insisted that, by Mr. Woodman's communication, his No. 2 bread was equal to the No. 1 of any other bidder, and that he would be bound to supply this quality by the contract, if given to him.

The amendment was lost by the following vote—yeas, 5; nays, 8.

Commissioner Clough moved that the bid be awarded to the next lowest bidder, Mr. Bohr. If not, then let the Board abandon the farce of advertising, and save the county the expense.

On motion of Commissioner Crawford, the whole matter was laid over, and the Board adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock.

THE DEATH IN THE JOLIET PRISON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Shall men in prison be deprived of life with impunity? A sick man is compelled to sleep in "solitary" on a cold stone floor, for the offense of doing a small day's work, and is brought thence and plunged into cold water until death ensues. The testimony of Warden Hall will make the blood of every humane man run cold; hear him: "He was immersed head under. When he got out of the tub, he was seated on its edge. He breathed hard. . . . He was then immersed again. . . . . I ordered him bathed a third and fourth time. . . . From the time I saw him put in, he did not speak." Poor man! cold and stiffened, "breathing hard," unable to speak, he "for stubbornness was ducked again"! How terrible must have been the scene before the last immersion! A sick fellow-being, who had striven hard for life, but, overpowered by numbers, had been chilled and nearly suffocated, sits dumb on the dreadful tub of destruction, with the monster death contending for the mastery. The heavy heavings of his breast, and his gurgling, strangled struggles evoke no sympathy. The poor creature, with no voice to interpose, no friend to intercede, is hurried to death's door by still another plunge in the freezing tub.

Great God! is there no punishment for outrage like this; or, will it be glossed over by legal technicalities? A person in a state of nudity very readily parts with animal heat when wholly immersed in cold water. The body stiffens and hardens; the blood becomes thick, and flows with great difficulty; the resisting powers overcome the propelling; the heart is checked, and action ceases. Whether the heart, by overstrain bursts or not, is immaterial as far as the nature of the offense is concerned, for in either case the man is killed. JUSTICE.

HYDE PARK, Dec. 29, 1873.

Desperate Encounter with a Criminal.

From the Dubuque Herald, Dec. 27.

United States Detective Shattuck and Marshal Hiel Hall arrived from Cedar Rapids this evening with Berry, the noted Linn County smuggler. Berry has been before the United States authorities in this city a number of times previous to this, his crime having been an attempt to defraud his creditors while taking advantage of the bankrupt law. United States Commissioner Whittam, at Cedar Rapids, accepted of his bonds a few days ago, which released him from custody; but the authorities at Dubuque contended that the proceedings were not legal after three indictments had been found against the prisoner, and Detective Shattuck was ordered to rearrest him. Accordingly Mr. Shattuck took an early train from Cedar Rapids and arrived at his house at Bertram about 7 o'clock this morning, found Mr. Berry at home, and made known his business, whereupon Mr. Berry requested a few moments' time to dismiss his school, which he was engaged to teach, and to bid adieu to a few friends. His request was cheerfully granted, Mr. Shattuck amusing himself with the little ones during his absence of about one hour. Berry entered the back way and seized his rifle, while the detective was upon the outside of the house watching for the train, and upon his entering the door, a shot from the gun took him through the breast, the ball passing through the overcoat and just breaking the skin near the heart, as it glanced outward. At this unexpected attack the detective hastily drew his revolver and returned the fire, the ball striking the prisoner on the left temple, and merely penetrating the skin. At this juncture Berry leveled the detective to the floor with a heavy blow from the butt end of his rifle, and, assisted by the old lady (who contented herself with pulling those long auburn locks—woman-like), proceeded to punish their victim in a manner most severe. Shattuck managed to free one arm, with which he seized his loaded jimmy and dealt a few sound blows across Mr. Berry's pate, which caused him to cry murder, which caused the neighbors to gather and quiet the disturbance. Berry admits that his intention was to end the detective's life, and then terminate his own existence.

A Suicidal Family.

From the St. Louis Republican.

John Harper, of Gilpin County, Colorado, owned a large ranch, on which is a rich gold mine, near Central. He had been badly embarrassed in his finances, but the proceeds of the ranch and mine had brought him through the trouble, and he was out of debt. This was about a year ago. He then committed suicide, and left a large family well off. John Harper never told what made him do it. Apparently when life was just beginning to be easy and pleasant, he cut off the last end of it and threw it away. One of his daughters is Mrs. Davis Boomert, at Longmont. Miss Mattie Harper, another, lived with her married sister. She was a young lady. There were several younger children. Mattie locked herself up in her room one day and would not let Mrs. Boomert in. Then Mrs. Boomert ran to a neighbor's and said "Mattie has locked herself in her room and I'm afraid she will do something to herself." The end of her father was uppermost in that woman's mind. The neighbors came and looked into Mattie's room through a window and saw her standing in one corner with her face to the wall. The door was broken open and Mattie was found hanging by a white woolen comfort to a clothes-hook in the wall. She was quite dead. She left a letter and a will, but no reason for her sudden departure from the world. She wanted her share of the estate divided between her two little sisters and them well educated.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

Proposition that Elevator-Men Shall Give Bonds.

It Is Believed It Would Add to the Security of the Receipts, and Benefit the Entire Trade of Chicago.

The recent disclosures relative to the condition of affairs in the Hough Elevator, have had a tendency to make the banks disinclined to advance money upon warehouse receipts, and consequently to impair their value as a security. It has been rumored for a day or two that several persons interested in the grain trade had been trying to restore confidence in these receipts by introducing a system whereby the warehouse-men should give bonds; and in order to learn something definite on the subject, a reporter was directed to call upon Mr. Thompson, of the firm of Flint & Thompson, elevator men, and who were understood to be in favor of this proposed plan. Mr. Thompson readily responded, with the following result.

Reporter—I have been informed that measures are on foot to furnish security for grain warehouse receipts. Is it true that such a proceeding is contemplated?

Mr. Thompson—Not that I know of. The way the matter stands is this: The President and some of the Directors of the Board of Trade came to me, and suggested that bonds be given for the security of warehouse receipts. I favored the project, and have advocated it, believing that it is the best thing that can be done.

R.—Did the movement originate in the Board of Trade?

Mr. T.—It originated, as I understand, with the President and one or two Directors. I do not know that there has ever been a discussion on the matter by the Board as a Board, but individual members have talked about it.

R.—Is the security proposed to be offered in the nature of personal bonds?

Mr. T.—Yes.

R.—Would such security in your opinion tend to improve the credit of this city as a grain market?

Mr. T.—I do not see how it can help it. That is the very object I have in view, and the only object. As a warehouseman, I do not want to give a bond of $1,000,000, unless I know it is going to do some good.

R.—What objections, if any, have been urged against giving a bond?

Mr. T.—I can see none to giving the bond. The Board of Trade have it in their power to regulate the matter. You know that warehouse receipts have to be "regular" on the Board; there can be no trading with them unless they are regular; and if the Board will pass a resolution requiring the warehouse-men to give a good and sufficient bond, they will be obliged to do so in order to make their receipts regular. My idea is to have the bonds approved by interested parties,—that the Committee to whom they are submitted should consist of two of the Directors of the Board and some of our leading bankers, or the Clearing-House Committee, as they represent all the banks; others interested to be also added. I claim that the banks are as much interested as anybody in Chicago, and more than any one else, because they advance money on the receipts. It is so now that they will not advance money on a good many receipts.

R.—Is your firm willing to furnish the security?

Mr. T.—Yes, we would be very glad to furnish all the security demanded. It would benefit the entire trade of Chicago. If I did not think so I would not advocate the project.

R.—How would other business be benefited?

Mr. T.—Grain is the basis of credit in Chicago. Everything is dependent upon it, and what helps the grain trade helps all other lines of business, dry goods, provisions, etc.

R.—Have you any information as to the opinions of other warehousemen in this respect?

Mr. T.—None of them approve of it.

R.—Not one?

Mr. T.—Not a single one.

R.—What are their objections to it?

Mr. T.—I don't know, I am sure.

A visit to Mr. Culver, the President of the Board of Trade, brought out the information that he is strongly in favor of the measure, and intends to discuss it fully in his annual report, soon to be delivered. For that reason, he declined to make any detailed statement regarding the subject at the present time.

THE ALLEGED DESTITUTION IN IOWA.

What an Iowa Paper Says About It.

From the Lemars (Ia.) Sentinel, Dec. 26.

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

A special to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE from Davenport says:

A circular issued by the State Grange shows that in Osceola County there are 200 families needing immediate aid; in Lyons County, 100; in Cherokee County, 10; in Sioux, 200; in O'Brien, 250; in Plymouth, 10; in Clay, 50; in Dickinson, 15; in Emmett, 30; in Kossuth, 50; in Buena Vista, 35; in Palo Alto, 30. Total, 980 families, or 4,000 persons. The articles most needed are clothing, fuel, and provisions, besides seed to sow 75,000 acres of land.

We are curious to know, and the people of Northwestern Iowa have a right to know, who furnished the State Grange with the above figures. Food and clothing are asked for 4,000 persons for at least six months, and seed for 75,000 acres! Let the honest men of the Northwest choke off this gigantic swindle if possible.

THE DESTITUTION BUSINESS.

We protest earnestly and solemnly against Plymouth County being placed on the charity list. Some good scared fools or scoundrelly scallawags have had her so placed, and we beg here and now to protest against it as an outrage. The day of calamity may come when we will have to appeal to the charity of the world, but it is not here now, and if a cent has been contributed for that purpose anywhere in the State, we pronounce the contributors a swindle, and the party or parties who receive charity in behalf of Plymouth unmitigated swindlers. Our name has been placed on the State Grange list of alms-begging counties, but by whose authority we cannot divine. Its being there is an insult to the people of this county, and a fraud on the generous-hearted people of the State. There probably are some poor, even destitute people in this county, there probably always will be. We of Plymouth can take care of our own poor this year.

But Plymouth County is not the only victim to this destitution howl. Cherokee has been dragged in, and the Cherokee *Times* utters a vigorous protest against it.

The headquarters of this howl is Sibley, in Osceola County. If the people of Osceola are destitute, it by no means invests the Relief Committee at Sibley with the right or authority to proclaim the entire Northwest in a state of pauperism. Osceola County is the sensation of the State, and always has been, and so long as she confines her performances to Osceola, we have nothing to say, but when Plymouth is made, through her, to stand hat in hand asking for relief, we feel like doubting somewhat as to the extent and reality of the destitution, even in Osceola. The only result of such a course is to throw discredit on the whole destitution business, for, if Osceola lies about Plymouth and Cherokee Counties, may she not also lie about herself? But Dickinson County is also aggrieved at the audacity of the Sibleyites, as the following from the Spirit Lake *Beacon* fully shows:

The Sibley *Gazette* says:

The Distributing Committee is giving relief to persons from Lyons and Dickinson Counties in this State, and also to some from Nobles County, Minnesota.

And the *Beacon* comments:

We wish to say a word about this relief business, as far as this county is concerned. We have made careful inquiries into the matter, and are fully convinced that the number of destitute families in this county is very small—not exceeding a dozen in all. Our definition of the word *destitute* is to be without the *necessaries* of life. We know of many families who cannot afford to drink tea and coffee at every meal, and who even go without cakes and pies, and perhaps wear patched clothes, and still have plenty of wholesome and substantial food. Our county is amply able to provide for every really needy family within its borders. As yet no measures have been taken to ascertain the relief needed by the inhabitants of this county, and in our opinion no organized movement in this direction is necessary, as those entitled to aid can obtain it through the proper channel by applying to the Township Trustees. Yet, if our citizens wish to exercise their benevolence, a careful inquiry into who are worthy subjects of charity, followed by the contribution of such articles as may be needed, would be eminently proper. But there is no occasion for any resident of this county to become the recipient of supplies donated to the people of Osceola County, and should not be allowed to do so. We have no knowledge of what is alleged by the *Gazette*, but presume it speaks advisedly. In this connection the idea presents itself that it might be well for Township Trustees to inform themselves as to the wants and necessities of any destitute families which there may be in their respective precincts, and lay the matter before the Board of Supervisors at their meeting next January, in order that they may take such action as shall be deemed proper.

Though the Lyon County paper has not yet said anything about the matter, we have been assured by the most intelligent and trustworthy men in the county that there is a feeling of indignation at the way in which Lyon County has been pushed into the destitution business by the Osceolaites. Last year these Osceola folks were the champion corruptionists, this year they are the champion beggars—but again, and again we protest against Plymouth County being put in Osceola's pies for alms.

Plymouth County has prospered this year, and real estate is firmer than it ever was before. Her citizens, new and old, are more satisfied than ever with the country, and are sparing no pains to induce as many of their friends as possible to come to this fruitful and glorious land. We are a quiet, moral, industrious people, but we will not submit quietly to be made a cat's paw of by those engaged in the Destitution Business.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,918	16,293	1,368
Tuesday	2,200	20,000	306
Total	4,118	36,293	1,674
Same time last week	3,668	50,300	2,150
Week before last	3,984	72,876	1,126

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,099	1,903	541

CATTLE—There was an active demand for shipping grades and a fair inquiry for butchering and stock cattle, and, under continued light receipts, the market maintained the firm tone that has characterized it for a half-dozen days past. The quality was exceptionally good, the proportion of thin, rough steers and cows being noticeably small, and the *average* price paid was the highest for many weeks. Very few sold under $4.00, and not many below $4.50, while by far the larger portion changed hands at prices ranging from $4.75 upward to $5.50. Among the more notable sales of the day were 15 head, averaging 1,587 lbs, at $6.12½—by H. E. Mallory & Bro.; 30 head, averaging 1,558 lbs, at $6.12½, and 33 head, averaging 1,600 lbs, at $6.25—by Conger Brothers. A small bunch of fancy steers, averaging 1,801 lbs, also found a buyer at $6.70. Butchers operated principally at $3.00@4.00, though as low as $2.00@2.25, and as high as $4.65@4.75 was paid by them. The market closed steady and firm, with about all desirable stock disposed of. Advices from the East were again favorable, and if our receipts can be kept down to about their present dimensions, the prices now current may easily be sustained.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.80@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.40@4.70
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.40
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	2.65@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.60
Cattle—Texas, summered North	3.00@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
33	extra steers	1,600	$6.25
10	good steers	1,086	4.90
12	choice steers	1,414	5.50
18	choice steers	1,256	5.40
55	medium steers	1,177	4.65
18	good steers	1,246	5.10
17	stock steers	876	3.50
23	choice steers	1,289	5.20
11	choice steers	1,459	5.40
36	fair steers	1,155	4.62½
16	good steers	1,191	4.80
34	good steers	1,241	5.00
16	choice steers	1,256	5.25
30	choice steers	1,301	5.50
64	good steers	1,164	5.12½
15	extra steers	1,587	6.12½
54	Texas steers	1,004	4.00
16	choice steers	1,311	5.55
11	extra steers	1,802	6.70
108	choice steers	1,311	5.30
15	good steers	1,232	5.15
18	fair steers	1,191	4.65
30	good steers	1,195	4.85
13	choice steers	1,352	5.37½
17	good steers	1,266	5.12½
35	fair steers	1,187	4.75
36	choice steers	1,309	5.37½
15	good steers	1,218	5.12½
32	extra steers	1,401	5.75
35	choice steers	1,324	5.35
44	good steers	1,206	5.00
17	fair steers	1,218	4.90
16	choice steers	1,316	5.37½
137	good steers	1,242	5.00
56	common steers	968	4.25
30	extra steers	1,558	6.12½

HOGS—Were again in brisk demand, and again advanced. The supply on sale scarcely reached 20,000, and, as that number proved entirely inadequate to satisfy the legitimate wants of the local and shipping interests, the competition for the offerings was lively. The market early advanced to $4.90@5.50 for good to extra, at which range it ruled firm to the close. These extreme rates caused a curtailment of operations on the part of shippers, but, had they entirely withdrawn, the market trade would probably not have suffered any drawback, as the requirements of packers exceeded the supply. The market closed firm at $4.90@5.00 for common, at $5.10@5.25 for medium, and at $5.30@5.60 for good to extra. The quality was considerably better than yesterday, and was fully as good as on any day of last week. The following transfers are noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	271	$5.25	98	330	$5.35	54	231	$5.45
95	302	5.25	49	319	5.35	86	380	5.45
45	330	5.50	63	285	5.20	67	159	4.90
71	154	4.65	58	168	4.90	46	323	5.25
31	318	5.40	55	281	5.20	49	303	5.15
80	201	4.90	119	348	5.45	53	302	5.25
36	179	5.25	33	320	5.45	55	278	5.20
33	217	5.25	42	330	5.65	49	334	5.30
46	203	5.00	33	441	5.50	47	338	5.30
47	220	5.25	92	366	5.40	95	366	5.40
55	330	5.40	67	270	5.20	60	196	4.90
76	434	5.40	216	369	5.50	133	335	5.40
54	201	5.25	133	369	5.50	73	178	5.00
55	271	5.10	94	333	5.50	54	205	5.00
78	427	5.45	47	359	5.40	47	317	5.15
36	481	5.45	85	155	4.80	41	333	5.40
92	349	5.30	11	300	5.25	88	374	5.40
45	361	5.30	75	182	4.90	55	272	5.45
49	306	5.20	65	204	5.15	367	230	5.10
53	286	5.25	43	350	5.40	94	210	5.12½
42	379	5.40	60	196	5.20	57	321	5.25
46	375	5.25	45	334	5.25	49	250	5.15
47	253	5.10	52	239	5.40	39	430	5.40
90	327	5.30	129	353	5.50	51	280	5.30
45	343	5.30	47	305	5.25	61	169	4.80
52	345	5.25	56	298	5.25	47	269	5.20
42	394	5.35	50	291	5.40	57	254	5.10
115	367	5.35						

SHEEP—The supply on sale to-day was much smaller than that of yesterday, and although there was only a small demand, there was firmer tone to the market for all descriptions. We quote at $3.00@3.75 for poor to common; at $4.00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@4.75 for good to choice.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,440; none on sale alive. City dressed more active and higher, closing firm at 6¾@7¼c; extreme weights Western dressed steady at 6¼@6½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,482; total for the week, 3,281. The market is active at ¼@½c advance on last week's closing prices. The attendance was good, and the quality generally of inferior grade. About 1,100 were disposed of. Sales include 210 Ohio steers, 1,046@1,670 average, at $4.50@7.00; 300 Illinois steers, 1,111@1,566 lbs, at $5.00@7.00; 150 Michigan steers, 856@1,334 lbs, at $4.00@5.45; 64 Indiana steers, 1,332 lbs, at $5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,400; total for the week, 3,000. The market is strong at ¼@½c advance from last week's closing prices.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,400; total for the week, 7,200, against 13,700 for last week. The market is almost bare of stock. Prices are ¼@½c advanced. Yorkers, $5.12@5.37½; heavy hogs, $5.50@5.70.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 30.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 447. Last week's prices but poorly sustained, a considerable quantity of stock being of inferior grade. Sales of choice at $10.00; extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $8.00@8.50; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,108. Supply light; trade dull; sheep, in lots, $2.25@3.75; extra, $4.00@7.00; spring lambs, 5@6c per lb.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 30.—CATTLE—Arrived, 4 cars. Best, $6.25; medium, $5.00@5.50; common, $3.70@4.00; stockers, none; bulls, $3.00.

HOGS—Arrivals, none. No sales.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 1 car. No sales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—Wheat—Flour, 23s@28s 6d. Winter, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 8d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; club, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 38s. Lard, 40s 6d. Pork, 60s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—1 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—2:30 p. m.—Club, 14s@14s 3d; white, 13 7d@13s 11s; spring, 12s 3d@12 10d; winter, 12s 4d@12s 8d. Corn 37s 8d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 8¼d; Orleans, 8⅛@8⅜d. Sales, 52,000 bales; American, 8,200; speculation and export, 20,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat, average quality, 13s 7d@13s 11d; Club do, 14s@14s 3d; red Western spring, 12s 3d@12s 10d; red winter, 12s 4d@12s 8d. Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Corn, 37s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past week, 37,000 qrs, of which 21,000 were American.

LONDON, Dec. 30—5 p. m.—Consols, for money, 91⅞@92; on account, 92@92⅛. United States Securities—5-20 of '65, 106; do of '67, 106⅛; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 103⅛; Erie, 41⅛@41⅜. The above prices of American securities are based on the new method of reckoning the American dollar, which went into effect to-day. By this method American funds are rated at the rate of 4s to the dollar, not 4s 6d, as heretofore.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Rentes, 58f 37½c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 30.—5-20s of '62, 97⅛f.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The trade movement continues slow with agents and jobbers alike. The market for cotton goods remains quiet, but prices are unchanged, quiet, and firm. Agents ask 9c for best makes of paper cambrics, but jobbers are selling at 8¼c. Woolens for men's wear are in better request; fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings in steady demand by clothiers.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Wool is quiet, firm, and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 55@56c; extra, 54@55c; medium, 55@56c; coarse, 50@52c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine at 48@52c; medium, 54@55c; coarse, 50@52c; combing washed, 60@62c; combing unwashed, 40@42c; Canada combing, 60@63; fine unwashed, 34@36c; coarse and medium washed, 35@37c; tub-washed, 55@57½c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30.—PETROLEUM—Crude, 92½c@$1.05; refined quoted at 13½c for January.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling uplands at 16¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour moderately active and firm; receipts, 23,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.00@6.00; common to good extra, $6.50@6.85; good to choice, $6.90@7.40; white wheat, extra, $7.40@8.00; extra Ohio, $6.55@8.25; St. Louis, $6.70@11.00. Rye flour and corn-meal unchanged. Wheat scarce and higher; receipts, 117,000 bu. No. 2 Chicago, $1.56@1.59; do Northwest, $1.58; Iowa spring, $1.58@1.60; No. 1 Chicago, $1.62; do Milwaukee, $1.65; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.60@1.62. Rye firm. Barley, and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts, 3,000 bu; mixed Western afloat, 84½c; do in store, 83@84c; new mixed afloat, 80@85c. Oats unsettled, but firmer; receipts, 23,000 bu; mixed Western, 59@61c; white, 60@62c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet and firm. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 72@77c; Porto Rico, 65@70c. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 5½c; refined, 13½c.

TURPENTINE—40½@41c.

EGGS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $16.00@16.25; uninspected, $16.00; new mess, seller March, $16.25@16.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders for January, 6½c. Middles higher; long clear, 7½@7¾c; short clear, 8¼@8½c; long and short clear for February, 7 15-16@8c; January, 7⅞@8c. Lard weak: Western steam, 8⅞c, spot; 9 13-16c, January; 9⅛c, February; 9⅜@2⅛c, March.

BUTTER—Firm.

CHEESE—Steady.

WHISKY—Quiet at 97½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat higher; sales 10,000 bu spring on private terms; 10,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.40. Corn active; sales cargo of 48,000 bu No. 2 afloat at 68c; 3,000 bu in lots at 70c. Oats firm. Rye firm. Barley in good demand; sales of 5,000 bu No. 3 Western at $1.30.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and higher, at $6.25@9.25. Corn meal dull, at $3.15. Corn dull and drooping, at 68c. Oats dull and drooping, at 60@52c.

HAY—Firmer; inferior to choice, $14.00@22.00.

BRAN—Scarce, and firm, at $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 6@6½c; sides, 7½@7¾c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.25@7.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm, at $15.50. Bulk meats firm and quiet; shoulders, 6@6½c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c; clear, 7½@7¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7@7½c; clear rib, 8½@8¾c; clear, 8⅞@8¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 12½@13½c. Lard unchanged.

WHISKY—93½@94c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand, and higher; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.50; amber Michigan, $1.50@1.51 cash; $1.51½ January; $1.56@1.57 February; No. 1 red, $1.53½. Corn firm; high-mixed, 61½c cash; 63½c February; new, 57½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 38½c.

HOGS—Dressed firm at $5.25@5.30.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.40@1.50. Corn firm at 55@57c. Rye firm at 93@95c. Oats quiet at 43@48c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $15.25. Lard firm; sales steam at 8¼c; held at 8½c at the close; kettle, 8¾@8⅞c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 6@6½c; clear rib, 7@7½c; clear, 7½@7¾c, the outside for fully cured; sales of shoulders, buyer January, at 6½c. Bacon firm at 7, 8¼, and 8¾c. Green meats steady; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7½@7¾c. Hams, 8½@8¾c.

HOGS—Active and higher; light shipping, $4.90@5.05; good packing, $5.15@5.40. Receipts, 4,420.

WHISKY—Active and firm at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; best grades and extra scarce; quotations unchanged. Wheat steady; Ohio and Indiana, $1.60@1.70; Western amber, $1.50@1.55. Corn—Mixed Western, 78c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 50@53c; white, 55@56c. Rye firmer at 90@98c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $15.50.

BUTTER—Scarce, firm, and wanted; Northwestern dairy tub, 35c; roll, 31@35c.

WHISKY—Dull and drooping at 96@97c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 30.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.55. Corn quiet at 75c. Barley dull.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; held firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.60½; No. 1, $1.55@1.56½; amber, $1.43. Corn steady at 60c for old; 49c for new. Oats, 42½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $4.50@5.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana extras, $7.50@8.00. Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.55@1.60; amber, $1.67@1.70. Rye steady at 90@93c. Corn firm; old yellow, 83c; new do, 70@75c; old mixed Western, 83c; new white, 72c. Oats quiet and steady; white, 55@58c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½c; refined, 13½c.

WHISKY—$1.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, spring active and higher; No. 2, $1.21; winter firm; some sales higher; No. 2 red fall, $1.41½@1.42; No. 3 do, $1.32@1.34. Corn dull and drooping; new mixed, 53@53c, on east track and elevator. Oats firm but inactive; No. 2, 40c, on east track; 42c in elevator. Barley—Best grades firm; others dull and weak; No. 3, $1.20; No. 2, $1.30@1.35. Rye steady at 82@82½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firmly at $14.50 for irregular; sales standard at $15.50. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c, loose, but higher packed; sales clear rib, up country, at 7½c, seller March. Bacon firm, at 7c, 8½c, and 8¾c. Green meats firm; sales of hams, 13 lbs average, at 9c. Lard active and higher, at 8@8½c.

HOGS—Firm and higher; shipping lots, $4.50@4.85; packing, $4.90@5.25; most sales at $5.00@5.15. Receipts, 2,600.

CATTLE—Firm and wanted; through Texans, 1½@3c; good to choice, 3@3½c; good to choice natives, 4½@5½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet at 70c.

MOLASSES—In fair demand. Prices easier; cistern bottom, 48c; fair, 60@61c; prime, 62@64c; strictly prime, 65c; others unchanged.

COTTON—Demand active; sales, 9,700 bales. Yesterday's prices unchanged. Receipts, 11,928 bales. Exports—To the Continent, 1,837 bales; to Great Britain, 15,213 bales. Stock, 246,017 bales. Unsold, 118,323 bales.

Failure of a Boston Book-House.

From the National Baptist.

The statement that the financial troubles of the times have fallen heavily upon the publishing-house of Gould & Lincoln, Boston, will be received with sincere regret by all who appreciate the value of an elevating and salutary literature. This house is one of the oldest in the country, having begun its existence early in the century under the name and style of "Lincoln & Edmands." The senior member, Mr. Ensign Lincoln, was not only a successful man of business, but an eminently useful laborer for Christ. He was himself a State convention, evangelizing at his own charges all the region lying about Boston within a radius of 15 miles. Mr. Edmands, though less widely known, was a man of sterling character. Upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, and the retirement of Mr. Edmands, Mr. Joshua Lincoln took his father's place, and the firm became "Gould, Kendall & Lincoln," subsequently "Gould & Lincoln."

The history of the firm has been uniform. They have issued none but the best books. An examination of their list would fail to discern a single volume of equivocal character. Among their reprints have been Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature, the works of John Harris, Sir William Hamilton, Mansell, Kitto, Bayne, Rawlinson, and Hugh Miller. Among their original issues have been the works of Agassiz, W. R. Williams, Francis Wayland, and Joseph Haven. In 1818, Lincoln & Edmonds published Winchell's "Watts," which was very successful. This was followed by the "Psalmist," which had a success quite unparalleled at the time. More recently the house has issued the "Service of Song," a truly admirable collection of hymns and tunes.

The London Fog.

London (Dec. 13) Correspondence of the New York World.

The fog has left us at last—but it leaves behind it many victims. No less than twenty-three dead bodies have been taken out of the docks east of the city; eight other persons have been drowned in the canals and in the river, and the list of persons injured in various ways in consequence of the fog reads like the report of the wounded after a great battle. Many of the injured were knocked down and run over by carriages having wheels with india-rubber tires—a new invention which has lately become very popular in the West End. These carriages are almost noiseless, and in a fog they are very dangerous.

A Valuable Discovery.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has made a discovery for which the people of Massachusetts will be duly grateful, and that is, that a simple railroad connection of eighteen miles around Boston, so as to bring all the Western railroads to terminate on the South Boston flats, will pay for the Hoosac tunnel and the Hartford & Erie Railroad too. Those flats, when they rise above water, will measure not less than 700 acres, and, in the event of their utilization in this way, will be worth 60 cents a foot over the expense of filling.

RELIEF

...ow the Work of
Done.

A Reporter Takes a
the Destitu

He Finds Much Pover
Dogs.

Successful Impositions

An Appeal to Give
ployed Wo

Perhaps the most arduous
which devolve upon the emplo
Relief and Aid Society, are the
The number of these has been
of late, at least sixty of them,
having been detailed yesterda
applicants for relief of the d
make a personal examination
One of the greatest difficulties
Relief Society visitor is frequ
of the person he is
Many of the streets in
of the city are devoid
indicate their name, and the h
clustered together in back yard
numbers. Thus it often happ
glish-speaking visitor, hunting
quarter for the residence of an
the best part of a day before h
track. His orders, however,
hunt, and exhaust all resource
ng of the address is given up.

A GOOD ACTRE

A thing which the visitor mu
is the occasional imposition wh
It is but a short time since a vi
most careful and able who hav
ployed, was detailed to call w
Irish woman and her three chi
her as directed, and reported
case of real poverty, the hous
stove or fuel, and the aged
three children shivering and
cold. On the strength of hi
coal and some money were f
house. The next day he happ
into a comfortable place with
other evidences of solid comfo
prised to meet the miserable
obtained assistance the day bef
quiries, he found that she w
well to do, and had hired the
first saw her, and borrowed th
sist her in playing the pauper,
done to such purpose. The vis
the delivery of the coal and mo
had been set down as urgent,
already safely disposed of.

A REPORTER ON A T

In order to give some insigh
cal details of the charities of th
and Aid Society, a TRIBUNE repo
yesterday to call at the Soc
arrange to make a trip with on
Mr. Trusdell was very glad
him, and at once placed him in
itor of some little experience, w
make a trip among the unemplo
Side. Armed with the following

LIST OF QUESTIO

to be propounded to each appl
started in the direction of 70 No
It will be seen that the list is q
and leaves the visitor but little
areise of originality in cross-qu
he has asked for information to
far the following heads:
1. Name of applicant. 2.
Former residence during last t
burned out, where and wha
Amount of insurance, companie
Nationality. 7. Occupation.
week. 9. Married, widow, o
Man or woman. 10. Numbe
age, how many employed, an
How many married? Residenc
12. Aid received from Dist. O
fuel, rent, etc., 1871-2 and 3. 1
mittee, lumber or house. 14.
Fund (Mr. Bouton), cash or
Special Relief Committee—Se
Money or tools? 1871-2 and 3.
cation to any of the above be
and when? 17. Were they bel
ciety before the fire? 18. Hav
ceived aid from the county? 1
property? 20. Kind of dwelli
family—shanty, house, or room
own, or rent? and value, or pri

NO SUCH PLAC

On his way to No. 70 North C
visitor stated that on an averag
ten was a fair number of visit
upon in a day. He thought that
in the city was widespread, bu
cases were comparatively few a
In such cases it is the duty of th
turn at once to headquarters, a
mediate relief is afforded. In b
at visitation the Society's agent
ful, no dwelling being found a
Canal street, the lot where s
dwelling may in future time s
pied as a lumber-yard.

A DESTITUTE SWE

Making a memorandum to th
document which was to have co
tion of the woes of the applic
moved westward in the direction
street, where he was more succes
designated on his list he found
wife and child, living in a little
feet square, in a very mise
The man who sought for relief w
36 years of age, able-bodied, b
He had worked part of the sum
and towards its close in a stable.
work he had come to his frie
poor, gave him a lodging gratis,
man had never had any relief b
he wanted was work in the pin
sin. The man of the house, wh
cigar, not a 25-cent "H
still a well-flavored
meerschaum holder, put
for himself before the visitor
are. He said he had had $10
from the Society, and would li
further application would prove

OUT ON THE PRAIRI

Having taken full memoranda
and called to investigate, the
house and bent his steps in the
great northwestern outlet of
structions bidding him hunt up a
sted street, in the vicinity of No.
avenue. After considerable hun
of the family was found to be o
lief shanties built on the prairie w
avenue, and guarded by a feroc
larly defined breed, which e
needed relief itself, and
strong chain, would hav
hasty meal off both visitor
Passing within an inch of
teeth of the dog, the twain ente
which, for a relief shanty and
destitute family, was very comf
Its occupants were a man, his
children. Their story was soon t
a robust young fellow of about
They had been burned out by the
had been unsuccessful ever sinc
of that disaster they had lost
goods, and had received hardly
any quarter whatever. During
and worked on a railroad, earnin
and latterly had been employed
man named Murphy to work on
the Exposition, but as his emp
$50, the job had not proved a ver
They had not, they said, 10 c
food or fuel in the house.
and meat were luxuries she had
some time. What they wanted
relief,—the former not being
were obliged to ask for the latter

WILLING TO WOR

Having ascertained all the p
case, the visitor departed, and,
his list, found that the next hou
that of a German on North Reu
known, perhaps, as Ashland ave
had no special features to no
consisted of a man 29 years of
65, and three young children,
months up to 3 years of age.
er, had worked for sewer contrac
before, was now out of employment
before, during his one year
Chicago, had need to apply fo
he "could not stand seeing the
suffering." The next case visite
German family on Fry street,
and a single room, with be

RELIEF.

How the Work of Visiting Is Done.

A Reporter Takes a Tour Among the Destitute.

He Finds Much Poverty and Many Dogs.

Successful Impositions on the Society.

An Appeal to Give the Unemployed Work.

Perhaps the most arduous duties, physically, which devolve upon the employes of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, are those of the visitors. The number of these has been greatly increased of late, at least sixty of them, male and female, having been detailed yesterday to call upon the applicants for relief of the day before, and to make a personal examination of their condition. One of the greatest difficulties encountered by a Relief Society visitor is frequently the finding of the person he is in search of. Many of the streets in the back part of the city are devoid of sign-board to indicate their name, and the houses, frequently clustered together in back yards, are innocent of numbers. Thus it often happens that an English-speaking visitor, hunting in the German quarter for the residence of an applicant, spends the best part of a day before he gets on the right track. His orders, however, are to hunt and hunt, and exhaust all resources, before the finding of the address is given up.

A GOOD ACTRESS.

A thing which the visitor must guard against is the occasional imposition which is attempted. It is but a short time since a visitor, one of the most careful and able who have ever been employed, was detailed to call upon a starving Irish woman and her three children. He found her as directed, and reported to the Society a case of real poverty, the house being without stove or fuel, and the aged crone and her three children shivering and moaning in the cold. On the strength of his report a ton of coal and some money were forwarded to the house. The next day he happened accidentally into a comfortable place with blazing fire and other evidences of solid comfort, and was surprised to meet the miserable creature who had obtained assistance the day before. Making inquiries, he found that she was comparatively well to do, and had hired the room in which he first saw her, and borrowed the children to assist her in playing the pauper, which she had done to such purpose. The visitor tried to stop the delivery of the coal and money, but the case had been set down as urgent, and they were already safely disposed of.

A REPORTER ON A TOUR.

In order to give some insight into the practical details of the charities of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, a TRIBUNE reporter was detailed yesterday to call at the Society's office and arrange to make a trip with one of the visitors. Mr. Trusdell was very glad to accommodate him, and at once placed him in charge of a visitor of some little experience, who was about to make a trip among the unemployed of the North Side. Armed with the following

LIST OF QUESTIONS

to be propounded to each applicant, the visitor started in the direction of 70 North Canal street. It will be seen that the list is quite exhaustive, and leaves the visitor but little scope for the exercise of originality in cross-questioning, when he has asked for information to be recorded under the following heads:

1. Name of applicant. 2. Residence. 3. Former residence during last two years. 4. If burned out, where and what, and value. 5. Amount of insurance, companies, and value. 6. Nationality. 7. Occupation. 8. Income per week. 9. Married, widow, or single? Age. Man or woman. 10. Number children—their age, how many employed, and earnings. 11. How many married? Residence and business. 12. Aid received from Dist. Office, provisions, fuel, rent, etc., 1871-2 and 3. 13. Shelter Committee, lumber or house. 14. A. T. Stewart Fund (Mr. Bouton), cash or machine. 15. Special Relief Committee—Sewing machine? Money or tools? 1871-2 and 3. 16. Has application to any of the above been disapproved, and when? 17. Were they helped by this Society before the fire? 18. Have they ever received aid from the county? 19. Have they any property? 20. Kind of dwelling occupied by family—shanty, house, or rooms? 21. Do they own, or rent? and value, or price per month?

NO SUCH PLACE.

On his way to No. 70 North Canal street, the visitor stated that on an average from seven to ten was a fair number of visitations to report upon in a day. He thought that the destitution in the city was widespread, but that very urgent cases were comparatively few and far between. In such cases it is the duty of the visitor to return at once to headquarters, and see that immediate relief is afforded. In his first attempt at visitation the Society's agent was unsuccessful, no dwelling being found at No. 70 North Canal street, the lot where such a numbered dwelling may in future time stand being occupied as a lumber-yard.

A DESTITUTE SWEDE.

Making a memorandum to this effect in the document which was to have contained a description of the woes of the applicant, the visitor moved westward in the direction of West Kinzie street, where he was more successful. In the place designated on his list he found a Swede, with a wife and child, living in a little room about 12 feet square, in a very miserable condition. The man who sought for relief was also a Swede, 36 years of age, able-bodied, but out of work. He had worked part of the summer in a quarry, and towards its close in a stable. Getting out of work he had come to his friend who, himself poor, gave him a lodging gratis, but no food. The man had never had any relief before, and what he wanted was work in the pineries of Wisconsin. The man of the house, who was smoking a cigar, not a 25-cent "Hoffmann" but still a well-flavored weed, in a meerschaum holder, put in a word for himself before the visitor made his departure. He said he had had $10 and some coal from the Society, and would like to know if a further application would prove successful.

OUT ON THE PRAIRIE.

Having taken full memoranda of the case he had called to investigate, the visitor left the house and bent his steps in the direction of the great northwestern outlet of the city, his instructions bidding him hunt up a family on Halsted street, in the vicinity of No. 1100 Milwaukee avenue. After considerable hunting, the home of the family was found to be one of three relief shanties built on the prairie west of Western avenue, and guarded by a ferocious dog of no clearly defined breed, which evidently badly needed relief itself, and but for his strong chain, would have made a hasty meal off both visitor and reporter. Passing within an inch of the gleaming teeth of the dog, the twain entered the house, which, for a relief shanty and the home of a destitute family, was very comfortable indeed. Its occupants were a man, his wife, and five children. Their story was soon told by the man, a robust young fellow of about 30 years of age. They had been burned out by the great fire, and had been unsuccessful ever since. At the time of that disaster they had lost $200 worth of goods, and had received hardly any relief from any quarter whatever. During the summer he had worked on a railroad, earning $2.50 per day, and latterly had been employed in the city by a man named Murphy to work on a building near the Exposition, but as his employer owed him $30, the job had not proved a very lucrative one. They had not, they said, 10 cents' worth of food or fuel in the house, and tea, coffee, and meat were luxuries they had not seen for some time. What they wanted was either work or relief,—the former not being obtainable, they were obliged to ask for the latter.

WILLING TO WORK.

Having ascertained all the particulars of the case, the visitor departed, and, by referring to his list, found that the next house to call at was that of a German on North Reuben street, better known, perhaps, as Ashland avenue. This case had no special features to note. The family consisted of a man 29 years of age, a woman of 26, and three young children, running from 8 months up to 3 years of age. The man, a laborer, had worked for sewer contractors all summer, but was now out of employment. He had never before, during his one year of residence in Chicago, had need to apply for relief, but now he "could not stand seeing the little children suffering." The next case visited was that of a German family on Fry street. Their home consisted of a single room, with but the most essential pieces of furniture,—some of them pieces of furniture in the full sense of the term,—and those only of the plainest description. Still, a general air of cleanliness and a brisk fire robbed the room of any appearance of squalor. The same story was repeated here of a willingness to work but no work to exercise it upon. The man, 25 years of age, and the woman, 24, had been in Chicago two years, and had never hitherto asked assistance from anybody; but, with no prospect of work, and with a larder empty of bread, meat, and potatoes, and a wood-box without a stick in it, they had no choice but to join the army besieging the door of the Relief and Aid Society.

POLAND.

A short walk took the visitor and reporter to the home of a young Pole, in one of a cluster of shanties in the rear of 35 Fry street. He was, he said, 20 years of age, and had lived in Chicago a year and a half. He was a single man, was unable to work, and wanted the Society to help him get rid of a $100 board-bill which he owed his landlord, a heavy looking man, snugly ensconced under the bed-clothes. This bill was the only responsibility the young man possessed, and the visitor, before departing, volunteered his opinion that he did not think the Society would afford any relief in the case. The last case visited was that of a German family with a very Polish "ski" at the end of their name. The abode of this family was a small room measuring about 12 feet by 10, the only relief for the blank walls being a couple of the cheapest kind of Saints on the smallest possible scale. The furniture of the room was very scant, and of the meanest description. The man and wife are each 31 years of age, and had three children, aged 4 years, 2 years, and 5 months respectively. In addition to these, the father of the family was saddled with the responsibility of caring for his mother-in-law. They had been three years in Chicago, and had never asked for help until a lack of work left them without food or the means of purchasing it. As the man put it, 10 cents would buy all the food and wood he had in the house. He was willing to work if work could be provided for him.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

Having finished taking notes of the case, the visitor turned his way towards the Relief Society's office to report upon what he had seen during the day. The reporter, from what he saw, was able to form a pretty correct opinion of how the hard times are affecting the German laboring classes, as almost all the cases he visited were of this persuasion. Although destitution was apparent in almost all the cases, there was visible nothing like the abject want which he had anticipated meeting. From the general appearance of the little homesteads, it was apparent that the pawnbroker is not likely to meet with much patronage from the proprietors, so long as there is a chance of work or assistance. All the visited claimed to have hardly a stick of wood or lump of coal in the house, and yet in every home a cheerful fire was blazing, and at those places visited about noon the fragrance of a cooking meal dispelled the idea of a very sad state of want. Still it was apparent that most of those visited were on their last legs, and would, if nothing was done to help them along, be very shortly in a destitute condition. The general appearance of the applicants for relief was quite comfortable, and their children are plump and hearty. One strange and universal idiosyncracy noticeable was the love of dogs which all the visited apparently possessed. Every house had its watch-dog, from the immense brute chained in the yard to the black-and-tan that frolicked on the floor with the latest addition to the fast-coming family. With the exception of the fierce brute which guarded the entry of the second house visited, they were a quiet set, and hardly worth noticing, were it not that their ubiquity calls forth a speculation as to what a community so utterly out of pocket can want with such a superfluity of watch-dogs.

AT THE BUILDING.

Long before the hour for opening yesterday morning the hall-ways of the Relief and Aid Society's building and the sidewalk in front were crowded with men and women seeking aid, and it was all that the few policemen on duty could do to keep them in anything like decent order. When the door was thrown open and the Superintendent and his assistants had taken their places, the applicants were disposed of rapidly, and the army of Visitors was sent on its mission of mercy. By 2 o'clock in the afternoon all had been attended to, but a couple of hundred men who grumbled loudly at the police for denying them admission before the women. They were satisfactorily disposed of, however, before closing-up time, and, taken all in all, the business of the afternoon was comparatively light, considering the pressing necessities of the poor.

The Society is issuing passes to those who are desirous of reaching their friends in different parts of the country, but the number of applications for this means of relief is daily decreasing. It is also doing all it can to furnish the needy with work in the country, of which there appears to be plenty, but a majority of the unemployed do not seem to care about leaving the city, preferring to remain with their families.

IMPOSTERS.

The following letter was received by Superintendent Trusdell yesterday morning. The names of those to whom it refers are withheld for obvious reasons:

To the Chicago Relief and Aid Society:

GENTLEMEN: This is to inform you that the undermentioned persons who are applying for relief, are property holders in this city. The first one named has three tenements; the second has four tenements; the third has $1,000 in bank, and tenement; the fourth has three tenements, and his wife represents herself as a widow, and is receiving aid from the County Agent.

The letter is signed "A Taxpayer," and an investigation of the alleged facts showed that they were substantially true. Several cases of fraud have been discovered by the officers of the Society since the bread excitement set in, but it has not been deemed wise to prosecute the offenders, though convictions would be sure to follow an appeal to law. The visiting force has been increased during the past few days, and it is now believed that applications for relief can be promptly investigated, and that the Society will not be obliged to give money or fuel to persons about whom they have no official knowledge.

GIVE THE MEN WORK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1873.

Within the past few days the Relief Society has been besieged by hundreds of able-bodied men asking for work or material aid.

In no other way can the wants of these men be so effectually or satisfactorily filled as by giving them employment. Able discussion on the subject of capital versus labor on the cause and cure of the panic, or long lectures on domestic economy, though proper in their place, will not meet the present exigency. To avoid suffering among the laboring classes employers should so far as practicable retain those now in their service, until they are otherwise provided for. There are very many men and boys anxious to find work, and will not dictate wages so long as "the wolf can be kept from the door." Valuable assistance can now be rendered the Society in its efforts to meet the wants of the people by citizens ordering all their help from the Relief Employment Bureau. Men or boys, for any kind of work, will be promptly furnished, and all help will be carefully selected with a view to giving satisfaction to the employers. Will you give the people work?

J. M. HITCHCOCK, Superintendent,
Employment Department Relief & Aid Society,
Nos. 51 and 53 LaSalle street.

THE CITY HALL.

The Tax-Collector for the Town of South Chicago reports that taxes are coming in very slowly, most of the payments being made by the smaller property-owners.

The rumor that Mr. Hayes, the City Comptroller, has resigned or intends to resign is emphatically denied by Mayor Colvin, who manifests considerable temper in the matter. To a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon he said: "I am very much annoyed about this story. Nothing has ever occurred in my administration which has annoyed me so much. The report that Mr. Hayes has resigned, or intends to resign, is a d——d lie, and you may say in THE TRIBUNE that I used just these words."

It will be good news to the members of the Police and Fire Departments that the City Treasurer has obtained money enough to pay them off in full to-day. For the Police Department the sum of $47,644.77 is required, and for the Fire Department, $25,500.22, making a total of $73,[illegible] in currency which will be put in circulation to-day by the City Treasurer. Mr. O'Hara yesterday borrowed from various city banks $200,000 in cash, of which $150,000 was handed over yesterday, and the remainder will be forthcoming to-day.

Mayor Colvin declares that he is beset with three separate Irish "rings," each urging the claims of its own candidate for the office of Commissioner of the Board of Public Works. The three candidates are Conley, Callaghan, and Driscoll. The strongest pressure is in behalf of Conley, whom the Mayor likes and respects exceedingly as a friend and a citizen, but of whom he does not hesitate to say, as he did yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter, that "Phil hasn't a single qualification for the position. Moreover, he is backed almost wholly by residents of the North and West Divisions, whereas the people of the South Division should make the choice." It is evident that his Honor does not regard with favor any of those whom he calls the "Irish ring" candidates.

The Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to investigate the subject of the city's scavenger work held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Ald. Warren, Cullerton, Moore, and Foley were present, and Health Officer Reid appeared before the Committee to afford necessary information. He stated that the garbage collected in the city was carted to the Town of Lake, and dumped near George W. Gage's farm. Ald. Warren said that about 500 loads of garbage were dumped near the corner of Twelfth street and Western avenue. Dr. Reid promised to look into the matter, and report at a future meeting of the Committee. It is stated that a prominent member of this Committee has a direct personal interest in effecting the forfeiture of the contract held by Mr. Downie, who, it is said, will make affidavit that he knows for a fact that the Alderman in question has been offered $500 to bring about this result, for the benefit, it is charged, of certain unsuccessful bidders for the work.

The report of Dr. Miller, Sanitary Superintendent, for the week ending Dec. 27, submitted to the Board of Health yesterday, showed that 142 deaths occurred during that time, of which but 6 were from small-pox; 8 less than last week. This was an increase in mortality of 14 over last week, but a decrease of 30 from the corresponding week in 1872. Twenty-one houses infected by small-pox were reported—an increase of 5 over last week. The ratio of mortality from all causes was one death in 2,589 inhabitants, against one in 2,873 last week. Dr. Miller calls attention to the practice, prevalent at various slaughter-houses, of butchering cows that are heavy with calf, many of them being so poor in flesh that it is evident they are not fit for beef. He recommends that the Common Council pass an ordinance to prohibit this disgusting practice. Allusion is also made to the fact that the only vegetables issued to the poor by the County Agent are beans, rice, and hominy, and Dr. Miller suggests that the Board insist that the County Commissioners order the issuance of such a proportion of vegetables as will preserve health. Both potatoes and onions should be plentifully issued. The subject of slaughtering cows was referred to the Ordinance Committee, and Dr. Miller was empowered to act according to his judgment in the matter of vegetables for the county poor.

THE DEAD-HEADS.

Their Last Day Has Dawned—The Free-Pass System Dying Out.

The new year will see the beginning of the first substantial effort to reform the "dead-head" abuse on the Western railways. The regulations adopted July 1 were only partial. They did not revoke the passes outstanding. These expire with the year. Henceforth, actual employes are to pass over the railways with which they are connected, and the five, or perhaps six, leading general officers will be furnished with exchange tickets over other lines. The agents of the principal express, telegraph, and transportation companies, whose contracts call for passes, will also be supplied to a limited extent, beyond which privileged few all classes—politicians, State officials, army officers, clergymen, college Presidents, and the vast horde of chronic dead-heads—will be alike compelled to pay the full regular fare.

Some little interest attaches to the course of the Railway Commissioners of Illinois. The law creating the Board assumed to entitle them to travel free over any railway in the State. They have always done so. Now the railway companies will ignore their claims, and refuse to pass them. If they attempt to pass ex officio, it is very probable they will be put off the trains; and the companies would quite enjoy a suit brought against them to test the right of the State to decree that they shall carry three particular men free, without being consulted in the matter.

The resolute determination to cut off the clergymen from the half-fare privilege will affect a considerable portion of the population. The existence of the rule allowing them passes developed an astonishing number of men who were spending their lives for others. It trenched upon the leading Chicago railroads to the extent of over 1,500 half-fare permits from each company. Of course there were not that many settled pastors resident along each line; but every man who, at any time, "held forth" to a congregation, claimed the courtesy. Some of the Companies were exceedingly anxious to supply recognized clergymen with passes, but to do so would violate the Illinois law, and that fact closed the door against the pulpit.

The bitterest onset against the reform is expected to come from the disappointed politicians, State officers, and country editors. All manner of expedients are already being resorted to by the members of the several Legislatures to induce the obdurate Companies to let them into the free list. But the Companies are resolved rigorously to adhere to the regulations. There will consequently be less traveling during the coming year and better returns to the railroads.

It will be remembered that thirteen companies were represented at the meeting held in this city on the 10th inst., when the sweeping regulations were adopted. Each of the Companies attached its signature to the resolutions. They were: the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, Chicago & Northwestern, Winona & St. Peter, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Western Union, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago & Iowa, Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, Gilman, Clinton & Springfield, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Paducah, and Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Companies. Since then, the Secretary of the meeting has communicated with other Companies, and has secured the additional signatures of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, West Wisconsin, Des Moines Valley, Dakota Southern, Grand Tower & Carbondale, Cairo & St. Louis, Chicago & Pacific, Sheboygan & Fond du Lac, Peoria & Rock Island, Mineral Point, Sioux City & Pacific, Burlington & Southwestern, Flint & Pere Marquette, and, conditionally, those of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Companies.

In requesting exchange tickets, a copy of the pass-regulations accompanies each request. These are surprisingly small, compared with last year's lists. They average five officers, viz.: President, Vice-President, General Superintendent, General Freight Agent, and General Ticket Agent. The Assistants, Secretaries, Auditors, and Treasurers are left out in the cold. This curtailment is mainly owing to the resolution of the three main Eastern lines to issue but five exchanges to each Company.

The new order of things considerably reduces the amount of labor in the several offices. Heretofore, at this season, two or three clerks in each railway office were kept busy, until far into February, filling out passes for Judges, Sheriffs, Assessors, Congressmen, Colonels, Generals, and the rest of the "dead-head" corps. One man can now leisurely issue the few that are allowable. At present things are very calm and quiet, but a howling storm is likely.

The St. Louis roads declined to conform to the regulations. They profess to have no faith in each other. A "reform" was attempted last summer, but it utterly failed. The Chicago & Alton and Cairo & St. Louis are the only St. Louis roads that enter into the compact. All their competitors at that city dispense passes lavishly.

The Michigan roads are strongly inclined to join the anti-dead-head union. Capt. E. B. Ward leads the way with the Flint & Pere Marquette, and the Detroit & Milwaukee Company have signified their willingness to join the movement if the other Michigan roads will unite. Altogether, the prospects of the reform becoming general are decidedly good, and the sooner this result is attained the better will it be for the entire community.

Some of the New York railroad men seem to be averse to the action taken by the railroads in this city in regard to the abolition of the free pass system. The Managers of the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Railroads have received the following anonymous circular:

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

SIR: The following is an exact copy of a circular issued by a convention composed of the roads whose names appear below:

Then follows an exact copy of the resolutions passed last July and the names of the roads that signed them. The circular then says:

At a recent meeting of the same parties the above resolutions were so modified as to admit of their accepting annual passes from other roads, which savors of a "death-bed repentance"—unreliable. It is desired that you will consult this list, when issuing annual passes for 1874.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Charles Hedstrom, charged with retaining the trunk worth $200 belonging to a boarder named H. W. Ellsworth, was held in the Criminal Court in the sum of $200.

Mrs. Catherine Sweeny, 75 years of age, living at No. 375 South Desplaines street, fell dead suddenly at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon at her house. She has a son and daughter in the Bridewell, and liquor is supposed to have caused her death.

The alarm from Box 156 at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of some straw in the basement of a frame building No. 28 Crosby street, occupied by Gustav Dragoring. The fire was set by children at play. No loss and no insurance.

Coroner Stephens yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Jacob Evans at the St. James Hotel. He was a colored man, 55 years old, who had been living in Room 34. He was ruptured, and also troubled with rheumatism. He died of disease of the heart.

Charles Buler visited the former wife of August Ives to congratulate her upon obtaining a divorce from her late husband, but the latter failed to appreciate Mr. Buler's disinterested sympathy, and kicked him down stairs, for which Justice Ebernart imposed a fine of $5.

Mary Cook and Samuel Bowles were brought to trial before Justice Boyden, by Officers Cudmore and Slayton, charged with breaking into the house of Mr. William Blair, No. 230 Michigan avenue, and stealing therefrom a quantity of jewelry and other goods. They were held to the Criminal Court in the sum of $2,000 each.

The firm of Tilton & Parker yesterday caused the arrest of one George S. Wells for obtaining under false pretenses a pair of gloves valued at $25, and the case was continued until to-day under bond of $300. It is charged that Wells ordered the gloves to be sent to him with the bill, and, on receiving them, refused to pay, but retained the gloves.

A charge has been entered against David A. Gage in due form, and will come before the Grand Jury on Tuesday. Mr. Reed has taken especial pains to urge upon Sheriff Bradley the necessity for securing a jury of respectable citizens. A venire will issue next week, calling for twenty-two men, and only those whose experience, ability, and integrity is well known will be chosen.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body of Osmund Brynoldson, a Norwegian, about 52 years old, living at No. 97 North Union street. The body was found hanging in a coal-shed in the rear of No. 173 West Indiana street, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, by the occupant of the house, who was too frightened to cut it down immediately, and it is not known how long it had been hanging. Brynoldson was a laborer, and, as he had been drinking very hard lately, it is supposed that he hung himself in a drunken fit. He leaves five children in poor circumstances. The jury gave a verdict of suicide.

It is understood that a gentleman named Webb, who was at one time connected with the St. Louis *Republican* in an editorial capacity, will embark in a perilous journalistic voyage in this city to-morrow morning. Though apparently sound in mind and body, he has determined to invest his surplus wealth in a morning paper to be called the *Courier*, which starts in life with nothing to recommend it but its name. It will have no telegraph dispatches that it pays for, but the deficiency will be amply made up with the aid of a pair of scissors and a convenient hour of publication. The paper will not appear on the street until 8 a. m., when the other morning papers have been thoroughly distributed, and such news of value as they may contain will be promptly cut out and inserted in the *Courier*. This is an eminently cheap way to get up a newspaper. Its success, however, remains to be seen.

About 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a horse attached to a grocery wagon belonging to Martin Farrell, of No. 363 Fourth avenue, ran away at the corner of Franklin and South Water streets. At the corner of Fifth avenue it collided with a truck, the driver of the latter being quite severely hurt. At the corner of LaSalle street, the thills struck another horse in the shoulder, badly injuring him. By the time he reached Clark street the runaway passed over a man who stopped in front of him to enjoy the exhilarating spectacle. At Dearborn street he lost his footing, and fell in a heap, with a demoralized canvas-covered wagon on top of him. The various sufferers were gathered up in heaps, and in the course of an hour the street had resumed its wonted quiet.

The Coroner was called yesterday to hold an inquest on the mutilated remains of a full-grown female child at No. 90 Peoria street. The testimony, as well as the statements of the woman, shows a deliberate case of infanticide at the very moment of the birth of the child. As usual in such cases, the object of killing it was to hide the evidences of an illegitimate birth. The girl made a confession to the Coroner that she had had a child about 12 o'clock Monday night, and that it was alive when born. She said her name was Lizzie Myers, and that she was an orphan, 18 years of age, and of German parentage. She confessed having killed the child and buried the remains. The jury brought in a verdict of death at the hands of the mother, and she was placed under arrest until well enough to be removed to the County Jail. She is at present at the County Hospital.

EVANSTON.

The annual business meeting of the Baptist Church was held Monday evening, and the following officers were elected: Trustees—C. F. Grey, Chairman; C. E. Browne, Andrew Shuman, E. R. Paul, J. J. Foster, R. S. King, and John Goebil. Messrs. H. C. Tillinghast, C. F. Grey, and R. S. King, were appointed on the Building Committee.

At the meeting of the Eclectic Club, Monday evening, Nugent's comic opera, "High Life," was presented, to the delectation of the whole audience, by a company of amateur members of the Club.

It is expected that the pleasant custom of making New Year's calls will be generally observed by the gentlemen of Evanston, and the ladies are making preparations to "receive" them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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The first of an excellent Series of GRADED SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS, by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.

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For beginners and amateurs. Full of useful, instructive, and at the same time brilliant music.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS' CONCERT TUNES.

Price, 40 cts., or $3.60 per Dozen Books. Sung everywhere with great applause from old and young.

Sold everywhere. Sent postpaid for retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
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LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, 420 North Clark-st., on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1874, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may come before them.

HIRAM CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

NEW CHROMO.

NEW HOLIDAY CHROMO!

The Best Picture we have published; Subject

"THE BIRD FANCIER."

Given away by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st.; 138 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

One-half of ticket No. 6,288, which drew $10,000 on Dec. 18, was sold by me. NEXT DRAWING, JAN. 8, 1874. Great reduction in price of tickets. Wholes, $20; halves, $10; quarters, $5; tenths, $2, and twentieths, $1. German Government Lotteries. Prizes cashed. Orders promptly filled, and information given. P. O. Box 6,594.

THEODOR ZSCHOCK, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

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111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY AND A MATINEE.

SALVINI!

"The best living actor."—Robert Browning.

Mr. Maurice Grau has the honor to announce the Debut in Chicago of SIGNOR TOMMASO SALVINI, on

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5,

In the Great Biblical Tragedy of

SAMSON!

"No one can say that he has really seen Salvini who has not seen him in his grand and powerful impersonation of Samson."—Philadelphia Press.

Tuesday—DAVID GARRICK. Wednesday—OTHELLO. Friday—LA MORTE CIVILE (CIVIL DEATH). Saturday—Farewell Matinee—HAMLET.

Prices—$2, $1.50, and 75c., according to location. Sale of Seats will commence Friday Morning, Jan. 2, where also librettos of the play are for sale.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

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Ten Nights and Two Matinees of the

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Commencing Monday Evening, Jan. 12, 1874.

The Company comprises the following artists:

MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON,
M'LLE OSTAVA TORRIANI, M'LLE MARESI,
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
Signor ITALO CAMPANINI, M. VICTOR CAPOUL,
Sig. DEL PUENTE, Sig. MARRA,
Sig. SCOLARA, Sig. NANNETTI,
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor.........Sig. MUZIO.
Assistant Conductor.........S. BEHRENS.
Further particulars shortly.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

For one week only, the eminent English actor,

SHIEL BARRY,

Will appear in Charles Gayler's romantic comic drama,

CHRISTMAS EVE, or The Grey Lady.

THADDY.........SHIEL BARRY.

Supported by a Strong Cast.

Monday and Tuesday Nights, and New Year's Matinee, 2 p. m. Wednesday and Thursday—THE REFUGEES.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON at 2:30.

SECOND WEEK of the GREAT SENSATION.

Unqualified success of Geo. Fawcet Rowe's grand scenic play,

THE GENEVA CROSS!

With its Great Cast, Superb Scenery, and Wonderful Mechanical Effects.

GRAND MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

In rehearsal—Another great scenic play, "MAGNOLIA."

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MR. SOTHERN.

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LORD DUNDREARY

Friday, Benefit of Mr. Sothern, Dundreary's eccentric brother, SAM; an entirely new comedy written for and owned exclusively by Mr. Sothern.

Monday—DAVID GARRICK.

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An Uproar of Fun. Enormous Success of the Comical and Laughable Pantomime called SIMPLE SIMON. Exquisite Music, beautiful Tableaux, bewildering Tricks, and glowing Transformation Scene. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Geo. Davenport, Ben Cotton, Wm. Arlington, Billy Rice, Jno. R. Kemble in new and varied characters.

Grand New Year's Matinee Thursday afternoon. Every evening, and Saturday Matinee.

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LAST WEEK OF

Frank Mac Evoy's New Hibernicon,

And IRISH COMEDY COMPANY.

Matinee New Year's Day 2 o'clock.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

MRS. ANN ELIZA YOUNG,

Nineteenth Wife of the Mormon Prophet,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Will deliver two lectures in the city. The first lecture will give the Story of Her Life, and will take place in above hall on Friday evening, Jan. 2, 1874, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c. Sale of seats commences on Thursday morning at the hall, at 10 o'clock.

GLOBE THEATRE.

This Afternoon at 2½, Evening at 8 o'clock, the charming Actress, Miss

AUGUSTA DARGON.

RISING OF THE MOON.

Two performances New Year's—DEBORAH.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

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Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	‡11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	† 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 5:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, & LaCrosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 8:15 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	‡11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7.00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
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	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:10 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†9:40 p. m.	*†6:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

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Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

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M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Shiel Barry. "Christmas Eve; or, The Gray Lady."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Geneva Cross."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of E. A. Sothern. "Our American Cousin." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Augusta Dargon. "Rising of the Moon." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. "Simple Simon." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

HALSTED STREET OPERA-HOUSE—Corner Halsted and Harrison streets. MacEvoy's "Hibernicon."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

WHEN WE SAY THAT MRS. WINSLOW'S soothing syrup acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, December 31, 1873.

A formal complaint against Mr. Gage, the defaulting City Treasurer, has been filed in the Criminal Court, the January term of which commences on Monday next, at which time a Grand Jury will be impaneled.

State's Attorney Reed received the official order yesterday, from the Supreme Court at Ottawa, transferring the Rafferty case from the Northern to the Central Division at Springfield, and setting it for trial in January.

The Government has issued orders to stop the Edgar Stewart, now ready to sail at Baltimore, unless assurances are given that she will make no demonstrations against Cuba. The Edgar Stewart, as will be remembered, was announced to sail for Jamaica with nothing but a load of passengers.

It now appears that Burriel, the Cuban butcher, was relieved from his command of the Eastern Division because in one of his recent pronunciamentos he attacked the Home Government. He has accordingly been summoned to Madrid to answer charges which have been preferred against him.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Cushing is instructed, after his arrival at Madrid, to give his attention towards securing, upon the part of Spain, a policy of political and administrative reforms, among which is the abolition of slavery, which shall tend towards the restoration of peace in Cuba. This is tantamount to a renewal of the tender of the good offices of this country, which has been once declined by the Spanish Government.

The examination of the books of Jordan, Marsh & Co., the alleged revenue defrauders, commenced yesterday, but the results are not given. It now transpires that the information which led to the seizure of the books was furnished by a clerk in the house, who, while in the employ of the firm, was also receiving a salary from the Government as a secret service officer of the Treasury Department. He claims to have found seven instances of fraud, the penalties in which will amount to a million and a half of dollars.

The Kellogg and McEnery Legislatures meet in New Orleans next Monday, when it is probable that the bitter political warfare of old will be resumed. The proposition which was made last winter to effect a coalition of the two so as to weed out the impure elements of each body and constitute a Legislature founded upon honest returns has been revived, but meets with little favor. The New Orleans *Picayune* pronounces it impractical, and says it cannot be effected without reflecting discredit upon all engaged in it. In the Kellogg Legislature there will be a fierce strife over the Speakership between the Kellogg and Pinchback factions. As the United States Senate Committee on Transportation is now in New Orleans, they will be witnesses of what transpires, and may gain some valuable ideas on political corruption as well as transportation.

The engineers' strike presents no new features of special interest, except that the rumors that the strike will extend to other roads after the 1st of January continue to increase. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered a reduction in wages of 10 per cent, to apply to all the officers and employes of the Eastern Division,—3,500 in number,—not excepting even the President and Vice-President. It is stated that the engineers will accept the reduction, but under protest, not receiving it as full pay. At Indianapolis, Logansport, and Alliance all is quiet. At Aurora, in this State, disaffection has broken out among the men in the shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Roads, who refuse to submit to the proposed reduction of wages, and the rumor of an intended strike on the Michigan Southern is revived.

The Chicago produce markets were generally higher yesterday, with a larger aggregate of transactions. Mess pork was active, and advanced 10@15c per brl, but closed easier at $14.30@14.35 cash, and $14.70@14.75 seller February. Lard was in good request, and 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.45@8.50 cash, and $8.75@8.80 seller February. Meats were quiet and firmer, at 5¼@5⅜c for shoulders, 7@7⅛c for short ribs, 7¼@7⅜c for short clear, and 8¼@8½c for green hams. Dressed hogs were more active and stronger, closing at $6.15 per 100 lbs. Highwines were more active and steady at 93c per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm at $5.25@6.75 for good shipping spring extras. Wheat was active and nearly 2c higher, closing at $1.16¾ cash, $1.17 seller January, and $1.20 seller February. Corn was active and a shade higher, but closed tame at 53½c cash and 54½c seller February. Oats were active and ½c higher, closing at 38½c cash and 39½c seller February. Rye was quiet and a shade firmer at 77@78c. Barley was more active and firmer, at $1.[illegible] for No. 2, and $1.13 for good No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 1,377,561 bu wheat, 1,117,264 bu corn, 391,817 bu oats, 67,558 bu rye, and 440,599 bu barley. Live hogs were active and higher, selling briskly at $4.90@5.50. Cattle were active and firm. Sheep ruled quiet.

We print a communication from State's Attorney Reed in answer to some observations upon the frequency and multiplicity of "straw-bail," and the consequent escape of undoubted criminals, even after indictment. Upon examination of the law, we find that he is correct, and that it is the exclusive province of the Court to judge of the sufficiency of the bail. The State's Attorney has no authority in such matters. While this is the law, the spirit of the law requires something more. The law of 1847 (2 Gross' Statutes, page 202, Sec. 2) provides:

> Whenever any person under arrest on a charge of any offense punishable by law, by confinement in the Penitentiary, shall offer bail to any officer required by law to take and judge the sufficiency of bail, and such bail shall be unknown in person and circumstances to such officer, it shall be lawful for such officer to defer the taking of such bail as long as may be necessary, not exceeding five days, that he may inquire into the solvency of such bail; provided, that the person under arrest shall be permitted to offer other bail; and in all cases where the officer shall entertain doubts of the sufficiency of such bail from all the evidence adduced before him, he shall receive or reject the same accordingly.

As the law makes the Court the exclusive judge of the sufficiency of the bail, it presumes, if it does not expressly make, it the duty of the Judge to inquire into and take evidence of the solvency of the bail offered. While the right to bail cannot be questioned, the Court is under no obligation to take whatever bail may be offered. It is the duty of the Court to inquire, and in that inquiry we can imagine no proceeding more proper than to notify the State's Attorney and have him aid the Court in enabling it to reach a just conclusion on the subject. This is more important, because the bail-bond is practically a substitute for the conviction and punishment of the criminal.

The Virginius has been removed from the jurisdiction both of the United States and Spain by going to the bottom of the Atlantic, off the North Carolina coast, while in tow of the United States steamer Ossipee. As far as can be gathered from the reticent officers, the two vessels left the Dry Tortugas on the 19th inst. On the 20th a strong gale commenced, and the Virginius began leaking badly. On Christmas day her condition was so critical that the Ossipee put into Frying Pan Shoals, off Cape Fear, with her charge and came to anchor. The next morning the Virginius signaled the Ossipee she was sinking. The crew were at once transferred to the latter, the hauser was cut, and the Virginius went to the bottom, leaving only a portion of her mainmast above water, which is all of the Virginius that is left to wrangle over. There will be no further proceedings in the case, however, and no attempt will be made to raise the Virginius, as she is comparatively worthless. Very naturally, the suspicion will be raised that the vessel was sunk by design, but thus far there is nothing to confirm the suspicion. The Virginius was in a disabled condition when she was delivered to the United States, and was leaking badly. She was started for her destination at a very inclement season, and along one of the roughest coasts in the world. It is unfortunate that the sharp practice in the case of the Florida and the suspicious detention of the Arapiles in the dry-docks at Brooklyn, by the sinking of a barge, will raise a doubt as to the national honor, but thus far there is nothing tangible to support it.

THE LAKE-FRONT QUESTION.

The proposed sale of a portion of the Lake Front for a railroad passenger depot has been revived as a means of relieving the city from its present financial embarrassment. A review of the situation develops the following points:

1. The railroads are willing to pay the sum of $800,000 for the land. They will agree to pay $200,000 in cash, and give their notes for three, six, and nine months for the balance. They will also undertake to have these notes discounted at the rate of 7 per cent, which will enable the city to get $800,000 cash, less a discount much lower than the current rate of interest.

2. The city needs this money more than at any time since the sale to the railroads was first proposed, and the money would now pass directly into the City Treasury. The Lake-Front bill, which authorized the sale on condition that the money should be paid over to the park funds, has been repealed. This repeal enables the city, in case it can make the sale, to take the money for city uses. It ought never to take it for any other use.

3. Real-estate dealers and men competent to judge hold the opinion that the land which it is proposed to transfer is not now worth more than $800,000. They even express the belief that the land could not be sold at the present time at public sale for the same amount on terms anything like so favorable.

4. The owners of lots on Michigan avenue, fronting on the property which it is proposed to sell, have in the main withdrawn their opposition to the sale. The opposition was partly based upon the fact that the purchase money, under the Lake-Front bill, was to go to the parks. This has been removed by the repeal bill. The supposed damage to the Michigan avenue property on account of building on this ground has been offset and rendered nugatory by the fire. The property is no longer desirable as residence property, and its prospective value is entirely for business purposes. This will be enhanced, it is believed, by the erection of the depot.

The proposed sale to the railroads is, therefore, regarded more favorably on all sides than at any previous time, and the question arises: How can it be effected with the least expense and the greatest security to all parties concerned? The railroads would probably accept a deed from the city, if the city would guarantee them a title. It is doubtful whether this could be done. It is pretty certain that, if the city should undertake to do it, it would be harassed by costly suits. The decision of Judge Drummond plays an important part here. That decision was to the effect that the United States can maintain an injunction against the sale, in the capacity of Trustee for the public, since the strip of land was set aside for public purposes. It is not unlikely that, upon request of the City of Chicago, the Attorney-General of the United States would withdraw the present suit; but the inference from Judge Drummond's decision is that any person might bring a new suit at any time. It was Judge Drummond's suggestion that, if the land be needed for public purposes other than those to which it is now devoted, it should be condemned. The railroads can proceed to do this themselves under a law passed by the Legislature about three years ago, authorizing a condemnation of land for depot purposes, or under the general law of eminent domain. The railroads should have no objection to this course, provided they are convinced that the land is not worth more than $800,000, and will not be appraised at a higher valuation. They can enter upon it, and commence the erection of their depots immediately upon condemnation. The only objection which the city could urge to such a course would be the possible delay in getting the money. The money would go to the city in the end as the only party having a pecuniary interest in the transaction. The owners of Michigan avenue lots would have to prove pecuniary damages in order to have a valid claim on any part of the indemnity which the railroads would pay. To do this, they would have to show that their property would not sell for so much after the erection of the depot as before. Imaginary damages would cut no figure in the case. An agreed case for condemnation between the city and the railroads would bring the proceedings to a speedy termination, except for the interference of property-holders on Michigan avenue. As these property-owners, or a majority of them, concede now that the taking of the three blocks for business purposes will rather enhance than diminish the value of their property, any effort to delay on their part would be unreasonable and without benefit to themselves.

At all events, there seems to be no certain way of avoiding the dangers set up by Judge Drummond's decision except that indicated by him,—condemnation,—a proceeding which goes to the root of everything. If all parties interested will combine on this plan, it may be settled up within a very short time, the railroads may be put in possession of the property, and the city of the money.

THE CITY PRINTING.

The interests of the taxpayers in reference to the city printing require that it should be done at the smallest possible expense without reference to what paper does it. The official printing of the Council proceedings, etc., is, at the best, a legalized humbug. The morning newspapers give, as a matter of news, all the proceedings that are of interest to the general public. If there are any persons who have a special interest in reading the proceedings at tedious length in an official publication, they will find them, no matter where they are printed. However, the City Charter requires that the Common Council shall designate a corporation newspaper, and it is the duty of the Council to the taxpayers to designate the newspaper that offers to do the job at the cheapest rates. The competition seems to have been narrowed down to the *Times* and the *Inter-Ocean*, with the difference that the *Times* wants 75 cents a square for doing the work, while the *Inter-Ocean* is willing to do it for 45 cents, the price at which it has been done heretofore. Unless the conditions are changed, the *Inter-Ocean* should have the job. The relative necessities of the two journals should not enter into the question, nor should the several political stipulations into which they are willing to enter. The taxpayers have no interest in the straitened condition of the *Times* newspaper, and are under no obligations to put up money to help it out. If the *Times* wants the city printing so badly, let it underbid the *Inter-Ocean*, and offer to do the work for 40 cents. Then we shall favor giving it to the *Times*. At the rate of 45 cents, the printing has cost the people $29,000 for the past two years in the *Post*, and the same amount in the *Staats-Zeitung*, making $58,000 in all. At the rates which the *Times* desires, the same work would cost the city nearly $100,000, since the *Staats-Zeitung* would also enjoy the benefit of the increase. It is justice to Mr. Hesing to say, however, that we understand him to be opposed to an increase, and, therefore, in favor of giving the printing to the *Inter-Ocean* in the present situation. This is a case in which the Council cannot possibly misinterpret the rights and desires of the taxpayers. Give the printing to the lowest bidder.

THE PENITENTIARY-BATH.

The evidence before the Coroner's jury in the Penitentiary-bath case, in which a convict named Williams met his death, will probably strike the public as affording sufficient provocation for an official investigation into the management and discipline of the Penitentiary. Very startling inferences may be reasonably drawn from some of the statements made during the inquest. That made by Dr. Canisius, one of the Commissioners, would be sufficient, in the absence of anything else, to create a suspicion that the present management has misconstrued its authority. He testified that "*he did not think it necessary to hold an inquest over a man dying in punishment here.*" Does Dr. Canisius, as a Penitentiary Commissioner, believe it to be one of the rights of the managers to punish men just as they see fit; and does he also believe that, when men die under such punishment, the Commissioners and Wardens are exempt from all investigation? His testimony would seem to indicate as much. If the managers of the Joliet Penitentiary take these high grounds in regard to their authority and power, it is time that the character of their discipline should be thoroughly inspected, and that all the officials who hold the same opinion as Dr. Canisius should be taught their error, or promptly removed from positions which they construe to be irresponsible to the laws and customs of the land. The testimony of Dr. Mason was likewise significant. Williams was brought to him as a sick man, complaining that he had no use of his hands. Dr. Mason, having subjected the hands to a test, concluded that there was nothing the matter with them, and, consequently, nothing the matter with the man. He thereupon ordered that the man be put into a bath for punishment, although this punishment had been prohibited. Now, other physicians testify that any competent physician would have known, after examination, whether Williams' physical condition was such as to render a bath dangerous. Having ordered the bath, Dr. Mason went off coolly, and never thought of the man again till next morning, when he first heard of his death, though the former physician of the Penitentiary testifies that he would have regarded himself as criminally negligent if he had ordered a bath for a convict and had been absent when it was given. The testimony throughout is equally significant, and should be carefully scanned by the Governor with reference to a further investigation into the affairs of the Penitentiary.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury, which is printed elsewhere, in view of the positive character of the testimony, will occasion a feeling of indignant surprise. It is virtually the verdict of the Penitentiary Commissioners, Wardens, and physician, not of the people of the State of Illinois. The Penitentiary officials were represented by counsel—an extraordinary proceeding in a Coroner's investigation; the people were unrepresented. It is a verdict not in accordance with the testimony before the jurors. The careful manner in which every one connected with this outrage is acquitted, not only from all blame, but even from negligence, and the gratuitous way in which the Penitentiary officials are indorsed, will cause the suspicion at least that it was inspired within the walls of that institution. The verdict is not only an unsatisfactory one, but it is absurd and prejudiced upon its face. Under such circumstances as these, the people, who were not represented, will demand that the investigation shall now go before a tribunal competent to sift the matter to the bottom, and decide who is to blame for this outrage.

THE LABOR-PROBLEM.

Some sensible things were said by the Rev. M. J. Savage in his sermon last Sunday about "The Workingman-Problem," and though we do not fully agree with him in regarding the recent demonstrations as the premonitions of a storm that may overturn and make a wreck of society, it seems not improbable that they may be the forerunners of important changes in the organization of society and even of Government. Mr. Savage calls the recent demands of the workingmen for support at the city's expense by their true name: Communism, which is only another name for anarchy. To ask the city to assume the guardianship of all the unemployed is simply asking for the establishment of a condition of permanent pauperism for a large class who would flock here to avail themselves of the opportunity to live in idleness, except as they might devote their time to devising new methods of appropriating the savings of others. The most that either the city or the General Government can do for workingmen, or any other class, is to guarantee the same rights and opportunities to all law-abiding citizens. To ask the Government to do more is to ask it to cease to be a Republic. Mr. Savage might properly have added that, in all Governments, there is a continual vibration between Communism on the one hand and Despotism on the other. The mission of a Republic is to steer clear of both, but a violent movement in the direction of either of them inevitably causes a reaction sooner or later to the other extreme.

Mr. Savage's remedies for the discontent that culminates in Communism are compulsory education and the cultivation of a feeling of "brotherhood" among all classes. It is, however, at least an open question whether compulsory education would not be regarded by the discontented as a hardship equal to that of taking care of themselves without Government assistance. The moral obligation rests upon every intelligent being to educate himself to the full extent of his opportunities. In this country, the opportunities for education are as great as the opportunities for labor. The chief cause of the lack of education and of moderate accumulations of savings is the lack of will to acquire them. No legislation can put the will into men's minds to acquire either. Mr. Savage's other remedy of "brotherhood" is rather vague. Perhaps it would be better defined by saying that none should be arrogant or selfish. There has certainly been arrogance enough on the part of the rich corporations of late years, but no unprejudiced mind can deny that the recent demands of the workingmen to have what they never earned are as arrogant as anything ever done by the most unscrupulous corporations.

As for the Workingman-Problem in the immediate present, there is no safety in any mode of treatment except to abide by the laws. If it can be shown that the laws are unjust in any respect, it is in the power of the people to change them. But one thing must be kept in view: That no system of laws or society can exist long that does not recognize the difference between individuals who have the *will* to be educated and to save their earnings,—*i. e.*, to accumulate capital, as opposed to those who will not, except under compulsion. The accumulation of property is the incentive to labor and the discipline of the mind. To ignore the rights of property, as some of the most ultra of the workingmen propose, is simply to suppress industry and force society back to the condition of barbarism.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH EDMUNDS?

The rebellion in the United States Senate has assumed a portentous aspect. The time has come for action on the part of the Government. It is possible that during the two weeks' holiday the disaffection has spread alarmingly. It cannot be expected that the President can overlook it, or permit it to go any further without taking prompt measures to punish the guilty, and thereby warn all future offenders. Two years ago, Senator Sumner, not having the fear of Executive displeasure before him, opposed the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo. His opposition was persistent, bold, and uncompromising, and finally the whole scheme of purchase fell dead. The President was indignant. He had made the annexation of San Domingo a distinctive point in his policy. He had sent one of his aids to that country to negotiate the treaty; he had made a private protocol with Baez, stipulating that he would use his influence privately with the Senate to have the treaty ratified; but, despite all his efforts, a faction in the Senate, led by Sumner, had defeated him. The President was prompt in his revenge. The Senator from Massachusetts was declared to be unfit to hold personal intercourse with the State Department, and his dismissal from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations was ordered and was executed.

Now there is another rebellion. A faction in the Senate refuses to confirm Mr. Williams, of Oregon, as Chief-Justice of the United States. The President appointed Mr. Williams Attorney-General; he was good enough Attorney-General to meet the Executive idea. The President appointed him Chief-Justice. The Senate, instead of promptly confirming the nomination, has seen fit to postpone action, and it is said that the lawyers of that body have agreed among themselves that Williams is not fit for the position. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, who took part in the scheme for degrading Sumner, has placed himself at the head of the recalcitrants. The fact that the President has selected Williams is taken for what it is worth; but, as lawyers and judges, the Senators have presumed to have an opinion different from that of the President. It was all very well when Andrew Johnson was President for Senators to inquire into the fitness of persons nominated, and to reject the nominations when made; but Andrew Johnson is not President now, and Senators owe an allegiance to the Executive which they cannot lay aside without expecting to meet the consequences. Now, what is to be done with Edmunds?

Following the precedent in Sumner's case, the first thing is to call a caucus of the Republican Senators. This caucus having met, it should adopt a resolution appointing a committee, with Senator Howe as Chairman, to revise the Senate Committees by displacing Senator Edmunds from the head of the Judiciary Committee, and the appointment of Zach Chandler in his place. Chandler, it is true, is no lawyer; his personal antecedents are not very dignified, and perhaps he is the most unfit man in the Senate for the place; but that was the rule adopted when Simon Cameron was put in Sumner's place, and the contrast between the degraded Senator and his successor only served to make the degradation more emphatic. The Senator from Vermont will then probably find out that rebellion cannot pass unnoticed and unpunished, and other Senators will learn to beware of exercising an independent judgment in opposition to the commands of the Executive. Why should Edmunds be allowed to dictate to the President? Why should Edmunds or any other Senator have the right to an opinion opposed to that of the President in the selection of a Chief-Justice of the United States? It was the doctrine in the old days that the Judiciary was an independent branch of the Government; but that is played out now. According to the new revelation, all persons holding office under the United States are staff officers of the President, and by what right do Senators presume to say who shall and who shall not be appointed to that staff? When Senators dare to do this, let them be so punished that their example will be a warning to all other evil-disposed persons.

The accidental exposure of the purchase by a Cabinet-officer of a private carriage for his family, paying therefor out of the contingent fund of his Department, has led to other researches and equally scandalous revelations. The horse-and-carriage business seems to have been carried on extensively. In addition to the expenditures for horses and carriages, there is a heavy livery bill. In 1872, the State Department expended $1,543 for horses and carriages, and the Treasury Department $7,563. The State Department paid out only $259 for new harness and repair of old, while the Treasury Department expended $1,130. The State Department expended $524 for horse-feed, while the Treasury horses cost $3,327. The cost of shoeing the horses of the State Department amounted to $1,100, and of the Treasury horses only $331. The Treasury horses are economical on shoes, though they feed liberally. Another revelation is that the contingent fund of the Treasury Department has purchased 43,000 street-car tickets. Who got these tickets is a question now disturbing the heads of the several bureaus. Among other expenditures put down for the Treasury Department is a sum for the purchase of hyacinths and other plants in winter. As this investigation, once begun, will be pushed vigorously, there is a probability that the demand for increased taxation will be withdrawn. The Treasury Department now includes a laundry which cost $5,000 a year. It is very likely that the salary-grab and back-pay robberies were but part of a general system of petty theft practiced in all the Departments.

Our dispatches from Washington Saturday stated that it had been proposed to appoint Prof. Edmund Andrews, of this city, as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution in place of the late Prof. Agassiz. Not only would the appointment be an appropriate recognition of the claims of the West to share in whatever honor and responsibility may attach to the management of that institution, but it would be eminently proper in itself, for he is one of the leading scientific men of the country. Only last winter he proposed a theory of the Geysers,—a problem that had never been solved, though Bunsen and Tyndall had attempted it,—and, by a very simple contrivance, he showed his theory to be correct. His apparatus illustrated all the phenomena of the Geysers perfectly. Our Academy of Sciences and all who saw his experiments were perfectly satisfied that the secret of the Geysers was at length revealed. The authorities at Washington would honor themselves and pay a just tribute to the science of the West by making Dr. Andrews one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The following, from a leading editorial in the New Orleans *Republican* of Dec. 27, should have some prominence:

> It is not at this day that Congress can set itself up as a class and wage open war against the people, and the voice of the people through the press. There can never in this country be a "Rump," whose iniquities a Cromwell will denounce in the person of the several perpetrators. But the people may stalk into the chamber and through their herald, the press, proclaim to corrupt Congressmen: "Thou art a robber." "Thou hast sold the trust confided thee." "Thou art licentious." "Thou art a blasphemer of sacred things." . . . Congressmen may laugh in the safety of the Chamber rented them by the people, as "in the day when Noah entered into the ark."

—The confidence of the people [in Congress] has been badly shaken, and nothing short of a complete and unmistakable showing of a spirit of honesty will recall it.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—There seem to be no party distinctions among those who defend the steal.—*Morris (Ill.) Herald.*

—The action of Democrats and Republicans simply proves that both parties wanted the salary-grab, and were determined to have it, and after they got it expected to choke down public indignation. It shows, too, that they are utterly defiant of public opinion, and believe they can, in the future as in the past, lash the masses into submitting to their actions, no matter how infamous.—*Rockford (Ill.) Journal.*

—The game to be played by the men in Congress calling themselves Democrats is to shield the Republican party in every objectionable scheme that is got up. Eldredge is the leading man among them. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Niblack, of Indiana; Robinson, of Illinois; Lamison, of Ohio; and probably five others, constitute the whole active force of the present members of Congress calling themselves Democrats, who are united to save the Republicans from harm, by assuming responsibility for their wicked acts. We call attention now to Mr. Eldredge. We shall have occasion hereafter to call attention to the action of others of the conspirators.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—In the days of patriotism and honesty, when public positions were honorable because filled by men of honor, a Representative settled differences of opinion between himself and his constituents by resigning his office; but, in these days of salary-grabs, Congressmen have a more summary mode of settling such differences. Like Mr. Lamison, of Ohio, when asked by his constituents to resign, they tell them to "go to h—l."—*Clinton (Ill.) Register.*

—It would be painful, indeed, to ostracise, even temporarily, from Congress, some hitherto trusted leaders, but no more painful than to cherish the distrust which must inevitably follow their retention in official positions, and the constant remembrance of their base betrayal of public confidence.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—The people desire to be understood as condemning all increase. They most emphatically mean to put their feet upon the policy of making their public servants rich by their sweat and toil. The Congressman who does not comprehend this after the expressions to that effect so unanimously given, will be reminded at the next election in a way he will be likely to appreciate.—*Owatonna (Minn.) Journal.*

—The agile artists of the political arena have some marvelous feats to perform if they ride into office hereafter.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.*

—The distress of the country would justify the diminution of Congressional salaries to $3,000 a year,—saving $3,000 on every member,—but, of course, no such thing will be done. The poor will pay it, and next year Republican leaders will as usual expect their followers—their beasts of burden—to follow them and do their bidding.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.*

—If there is corruption in the Departments, or too high expenditures founded on old usages, or any wrongs of whatever nature to be righted, let the people be made acquainted with them, in an honest way, by honest men intent on honest purposes.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

—Verily, the times are fraught with weighty questions bearing upon the moral standing of our public servants, beginning with the President and running down through the various grades of civil offices.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—If it is deliberately proposed to load the Republican party down with such weights from time to time in utter defiance of popular opinion, and make of it a hospital for crippled politicians who have been repudiated at home, we will speedily succeed in alienating from our ranks the thousands of earnest, manly, honest-thinking people, who, in years past, have carried our cause on to victory, solely because they had faith in the purity of its leaders, the justice of its demands, and the righteousness of its principles.—*Des Moines (Iowa) State Journal.*

—One of the ills of an indirect system of taxation is unquestionably to promote extravagant public expenditure. Communities everywhere that don't have to take the money directly out of their own pockets to pay the national taxgatherer, fall into the opinion that the National Treasury is filled by some sort of financial legerdemain; that the money always comes from some other man; and that the chief end of a Senator or Representative is to get out of the Treasury, for the benefit of his constituency, the money that some other constituency has paid into the Treasury. National expenditure will never be brought again within a reasonable and economical limit until communities quit acting from this impulse. They must cease considering the national income as so much "swag;" cease measuring the efficiency of a Congressman by his success in diverting that swag out of the nation's Treasury into certain ambitious localities in his district.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City.*

—If Congress cannot act wisely, it had better let things remain as they are. It is no time for [illegible] or experimenting. It is positively [illegible] or has been authoritatively stated, that [illegible] one member of Congress who has not [illegible] financial theory for the remedy of existing evils and to make safe the future. On him we shall base our hopes to interfere with or stop the tinkering and experimenting of others.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

—Investigation should be universal. It won't hurt honest men. If rogues get caught, it is far better to do it now than wait for larger depredations. The whole tendency of late years has been to destroy all sense of moral accountability in communities. Only the successful thief has been worshipped. Gilded vice has lagged out its little life, leaving only a trail of robbery to mark its passage. Honest poverty and virtue have been scouted. Rapacity has been deified and society corrupted in all its parts. In this moment of awakening we should get at the bottom of things.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—The farmers complain of these plunders, and the plunderers in reply say the farmers must at once supply a complete revenue system, a sound currency system, a revised code of patent laws, and must show the owners of railroads how to run trains and increase business. Now we protest against all this nonsensical style of argument. The farmer is not obliged to continue being robbed until he can frame a complete currency system or solve the transportation problem. . . . Let us have no more of this foolishness; the people are awake to the issues of the day, and if the Republican presses and orators have anything to say in defense of the acts of their party, now is the time to do it; but the people—farmers, workingmen, or others—are not to be diverted from the true line of argument by any evasion.—*Illinois State Register.*

—Will any one pretend to say that a Drew and a Vanderbilt are not the creations of a cunningly devised system of speculation and robbery? What equivalent have they given for *their* share in the wealth which labor has created? . . . There is a remedy for the evil, without revolution, if we could be influenced to accept it. But if not corrected by intelligent action on our part, it will, in time, correct itself through revolution. We shudder to contemplate the picture. The slaveholders' rebellion was a terrible event; but the Money-Power rebellion, if it is ever forced upon the country, will be such a pandemonium of fire and gunpowder and destruction as not even the pen of a Milton could have pictured.—*Morrison (Ill.) Independent.*

THE INDIANS.

No Truth in the Report that a Conflict Between the Sioux and Pawnees is Probable.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Dec. 30.—There is not a word of truth in the sensational reports which have been telegraphed to the St. Louis papers, that there is likely to be a conflict between the Sioux and the Pawnees. The Sioux have a treaty right to hunt on the Republican, which is well understood and respected. It is expected that it will be modified by treaty within the next year. The Pawnees are not inclined to fight the Sioux, and have not been since they were told that they would forfeit their annuities by so doing. Your correspondent visits the headquarters of the Department of the Platte every day, and has access to the official reports.

FIRES.

At Appleton, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Dec. 30.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a row of frame buildings on College avenue, the principal business street of this town, and for a time threatened serious results, as the weather was very cold and a stiff wind was blowing. The new steamer soon got to work, however, and, having plenty of water, the fire was quickly brought under control. Three buildings were destroyed—a milliner's shop, shoe shop, and saloon. The total loss is about $2,000; insurance, $400. The buildings burned were old and unsightly, and it is believed they were set on fire.

At Weyauwega, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 30.—A fire at Weyauwega, Weyauwega County, destroyed the new tannery of M. H. Ogden. Loss, $8,000. No insurance.

In New York—Loss $200,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the five-story building, No. 68 Greene street, and before the flames were extinguished damage was done to the amount of nearly $200,000. Sarner & Brother, dealers in caps and furs, lose $100,000; Thomas J. Cook & Co., and R. J. Wood, commission houses, $10,000 each, and Sylvester, Brush & Co., dealers in furs, $50,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—A fire this morning destroyed the store of Farrington, Campbell & Co., wholesale dealers in tea, coffee, and spices, at Nos. 73 and 75 Jefferson avenue. The estimated loss on the stock is between $50,000 and $60,000, at least $20,000 of which is covered by insurance. The building is owned by Julius Robinson, and is badly damaged.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Rollin C. Smith.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—The Hon. Rollin C. Smith, who died at Omaha yesterday, was for many years a resident of this city, and was, at different times, Alderman, Deputy-Postmaster, and Deputy-Comptroller of the city. He was also engaged for many years in business,—lumbering, banking, and insurance,—and was a leading member of the Baptist Church here. He was a brother-in-law of William A. Howard, of Grand Rapids.

Gen. Henry Baxter, Jonesville, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JONESVILLE, Mich., Dec. 30.—Gen. Henry Baxter, ex-Minister to Honduras, died of pneumonia this morning.

THE TRIGGER IN DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—Another contest for possession of the State medal for marksmanship took place on the club grounds here to-day, with a large number of participants. The medal was held by Louis Moran, but it was won to-day by John E. Long, who shot eighteen birds out of nineteen, counting his shots on a straight match and in shooting off ties.

OPERATIC.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—Nilsson appeared tonight to a very large audience.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Teachers' Associations of Five States in Session Yesterday.

Public Education in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Missouri.

Wisconsin State Teachers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30.—The State Teachers' Association is holding an executive session in this city. Among the notables present are President Chapin and Prof. Chamberlin, of Beloit College; Edward Searing, State Superintendent, elect; President B. M. Reynolds and Prof. T. L. Cole, of LaCrosse; Prof. McGregor, of Platteville; Prof. Graham, of Oshkosh; Prof. Parker, of Janesville; and Prof. Curtis, of Winona.

Last evening was devoted to the question of "Compulsory Attendence upon School." The debate was exceedingly able and interesting, eliciting many facts of the greatest interest. It was shown that, in some districts, the attendance would reach from 80 to 90 per cent of the children of school age. The general sentiment of the meeting seemed to be that a compulsory law was unnecessary and impracticable. The question was referred to a committee, of which the Hon. W. H. Chandler, of Sun Prairie, is Chairman, to report at the July session of the Association.

To-day papers were read on "The Supervision of Schools," by President Allen, of the Oshkosh Normal School, and Prof. Shaw, of Madison. The general demand was for more thorough supervision.

Profs. Graham and Salisbury read papers upon "The Best Method of Securing Attendance upon Teachers' Institutes." The ground taken in both papers was that such attendance should be secured by moral suasion.

Prof. Allen, of the State University, read an admirable paper upon "The Utility of Classical Studies as a Means of Mental Discipline." He claimed that classical studies especially prepare the students for dealing with questions which must be determined by the predominant weight of evidence, while mathematics fit men for dealing with matters capable of exact determination. The paper led to a lengthy discussion.

Prof. Carpenter, of the State University, read a paper on "The Relation to Each Other of the Different Educational Institutions of the State," taking the ground that the educational work should be systematized in a manner analogous to graded schools; that the schools should be assigned specific work, and kept to it. Dr. Chapin, of Beloit, seconded the views advanced.

Dr. Joseph Hobbins, of Madison, presented an able and timely paper upon "Sanitary Regulations of the School-Room, and the Number of School-Hours."

Prof. Parker, of Janesville, read a paper upon "The Relations of the Public Schools to the Moral and Social Well-Being of the Community."

Michigan State Teachers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 30.—The first day's session of the annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association was held to-day in the University Law lecture-room. President Angell occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with a brief address.

The programme was slightly changed, and Prof. Payne, of Adrian, read a paper on "The Old and the New in Education," in which he pointed out some dangers of reaction in educational beliefs; spoke deprecatingly of the object of teaching; favored the word-method of teaching a child to read; and recommended the analytical mode of general instruction. The paper was unusually thoughtful, and was well received. A general discussion followed, chiefly on the word and phonetic methods of teaching, when the meeting adjourned until 2:15 p. m.

The afternoon session was taken up with two addresses. The first was by Miss Kate Brearly, of Kalamazoo College, on "Systematic Resting," in which she claimed that the best recreation was in a systematic variation of intellectual enjoyment. Prof. Thomas, of Niles, gave a short and pointed review or discussion of the essay.

The second address was by Prof. Truesdell, of Flint, on "The Normal Department in High Schools," in which he advocated special and thorough training for teachers and the State support of more Normal Schools by the abolishment of that at Ypsilanti and the division of the funds among the high schools, a normal department to be established in each. Prof. Bellows, of the Normal School, spoke strongly against this, and quite a spirited general discussion followed.

The afternoon session closed with a business meeting.

This evening, the Hon. J. V. Campbell, LL. D., of Detroit, delivered an able address on "The Results of Teaching."

The room was densely crowded all day, teachers being present from all parts of the State in great numbers. The meeting is the largest and most enthusiastic that has ever been held.

Illinois State Teachers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 30.—The State Teachers' Association met in sections this morning for the first day's work.

The meeting of the Primary Section was held in the High School building. J. S. McClung was Chairman. The following topics were brought out by able articles, and discussed fully: "Line upon Line," by Miss Mary G. Burdette, of Peoria; "Spelling," by Miss L. H. Johnson, of Normal; "What Are the Facts?" by Miss Mary E. Jones, of Bloomington.

The High School Section met in Durly Hall, J. L. Pickard in the chair, in the absence of Prof. Coy in Cincinnati. Papers were read on "The Best Method of Teaching Latin," by Prof. Baltwood, of Princeton, and N. C. Dougherty, of Mount Morris Seminary. The discussion following was interesting, and participated in by many teachers.

The County Superintendents met at the High School also, and spent the forenoon in discussing topics of peculiar interest to that class of educators.

The General Association assembled at Durly Hall at 2 p. m. A paper on "The Importance of Teaching the Elements of Civil Government" was read by P. N. Haskell, of Hyde Park; also one on "The Claims of Natural Science to a Place in the Common Schools," by Prof. Tafft, of Champaign University; one on "Character is Power," by H. Freeman, of Rockford. Mr. Gastman, of Decatur, who was to lecture on "Agassiz at Penikese," failed to appear.

In the evening the Association listened to an address by the Rev. H. N. Powers, of Chicago.

The addresses were all very fine, but too extended to be available for the telegraph. The attendance is largely increasing, every train bringing fresh accessions.

The Missouri State Teachers' Association.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—The *Democrat's* Warrensburg special says the twelfth annual Convention of the Missouri State Teachers' Association commenced there last night. After brief addresses by Gen. Cockrell, President; Prof. Root, Judge Kriekel, of the United States District Court, spoke on the demands of the State and nation educationally. He charged in strong terms neglect of duty on the part of legislators in not providing for the thorough maintenance of public schools throughout the State, as required by the Constitution, and contrasted the condition of education in this country and Europe, showing unmistakably that while the systems of the latter were far in advance of ours, the demands of a republic for educated citizenship were manifestly greater.

Large numbers of interesting papers were read to-day, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Indiana State Teachers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—The Indiana State Teachers' Association was in session here to-night. Addresses were made by Dr. Elliott, President of the City School Board, Prof. W. A. Bell, retiring President of the Association, and Prof. J. M. Smart, of Fort Wayne, the incoming President. Over 400 teachers are in attendance. The session continues to Thursday evening.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 30.—Steamships Adriatic and City of Montreal, from New York, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Arrived—Steamships Spain and Baltic, from Liverpool. Also arrived, steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The public debt statement will be issued on the 2d of January. It is thought at the Treasury Department that the increase will be somewhat less than that of last month, and be about $[illegible].

BOARD OF EDUC[ATION].

The Subject of Corp[oral Pun]ishment Discus[sed].

A Rule to Abolish Defea[ted by ...] Votes.

The Majority Declare It [...] to Preserve Disci[pline].

In Certain Cases, It Is a[...] Take a Pupil by the [...].

Transfers and Appoi[ntments]—Miscellaneous Bus[iness].

A regular meeting of the Boar[d ...] was held last evening, Presiden[t ...] Chair.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT [...]

The School Agent presented [...] communication:

CHICAGO, [...]

Charles C. Chase, School Agent:

DEAR SIR: I find, from the reco[rds ...] that there was apportioned to Town[...] the sum of $106,880.40 for the year [...] amount I find that only $74,021.33 has [...] ing a balance due of $32,859.07, which [...] my predecessor, fails to turn over to [...]

GEORGE D. PLANT, S[...]

Accompanying this was a letter [...] in which he explains that the bala[nce ...] is in the Franklin Bank, which [...] exist. The funds are, therefore, [...] unavailable.

On motion the matter was refer[red to a Spec]ial Committee of Five, composed [of Messrs. ...] Runyan, Hambleton, Wells, Olin[...].

The resignation of Mrs. C. H. J[...] Blue Island Avenue School, was [...] accepted.

CERTIFICATES.

The Committee on examinatio[n ...] reported, recommending that parti[al ...] be awarded to Charlotte Kenyo[n ...] Brinell, Jennie M. Dewy, Mary H. [...] Preston, Annie Ryan, M. Emily [...] E. Herbert, Mary M. Sampson, [...] Alice C. Talbot, Lizzie Coffee, E[...] Bartella G. Jacobs, Anna Murp[hy ...] Newell.

The report was concurred in.

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTME[NTS].

The following transfers were rep[orted: ...] Bates, from the Clarke to the Br[...] Hattie J. Brown, from the Clarke t[o ...] Mary F. Burbank, from the Brown [...] Street; and Louisa C. Sitka, fro[m ...] Street to the Rolling Mills.

The same Committee reported [...] appointments: Mary Monthly to t[...] Nina B. Smith to the Franklin, Ma[...] Cottage Grove, Fanny Day to the [...] Day to the Clarke, Minnie Throop [...] Abbie G. Bancroft to the Holden, [...] to the Pearson street, and Frankie [...] Mitchell School.

The following teachers were vote[d ...] of salary: Miss Louise A. Randall, [...] S. Johnson, and Miss M. Whipple. [...]

Mrs. Nellie M. Hardicke was elec[ted ...] of the public school on Harrison [...] Western avenue.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Inspector Oleson, of the Commi[ttee ...] was referred Mr. Richberg's [...] corporal punishment in the school[s ...] follows:

Your Committee, to whom was referr[ed ...] tion of Mr. Richberg, contemplating the [...] corporal punishment in the schools o[f ...] have to report: that, with the excep[tion of ...] isolated cases, corporal punishment [...] tually abolished; that the Superintende[nt ...] ly labored to that end, that there should [...] schools, and his instructions to the tea[chers ...] uniformly to this effect; yet when it [...] necessary to call a certain teacher to [...] inflicting corporal punishment, he sh[...] by saying that the Board had no rule [...] jeet. Your Committee believe that in t[...] matters, there should be no misunde[rstanding ...] recommend that the following be add[ed ...] part of the rules of the Board:

"Teachers shall in no case inflict co[rporal punish]ment in the public schools of the City o[f Chicago."]

INGWELL O[LESON],
JOHN C. R[...],
JOSEPH S. [...]

THE DEBATE.

Considerable debate followed th[e ...] of this report.

Inspector Stone took the ground t[hat ...] he himself was one of the foremo[st ...] of corporal punishment in the sch[ools ...] sage of a rule to that effect would [...] fere with the discipline of the [...] Superintendent had done his best t[o ...] infliction of corporal punishment, [...] of this had been excellent.

Inspector Wells partially agre[ed ...] Stone. There were, he said, a [...] boys who could not be [...] any other way. Was mere [...] sufficient punishment for spitting i[n ...] face? For his part, he would like [...] a pupil by the collar rather sudde[nly ...] him out. Experiments had been [...] past, and had always tended to sh[...] poral punishment, while deplora[ble ...] evitable, and he, for his part, wo[uld ...] seeing the rule abolished.

Mr. Richberg opposed the preser[...] rule on the books, and its practical [...] the Superintendent, since it was inc[...] honesty in the pupils. Since corp[oral punish]ment had been abolished in the Ar[...] the discipline of that branch of [...] had been greatly improved; and, [...] corporal punishment was always adm[...] the heat of passion.

Inspector Goggin said that he wa[s ...] in the maxim that "Love conquer[s ...] He believe that fear conquered a[...] things. His own personal observ[ation ...] the schools led him to believe tha[t ...] worst boys, who had supposed that [...] tion was passed abolishing corporal [...] it had produced a very baneful effe[ct ...] grown riotous and insolent alread[y ...] the teachers. He wanted to know [...] moral suasion would have upon the [...] from 6 to 15 years of age, who were p[...] the police courts and similar public [...] As to the particular case which had [...] trouble, the greatest outcry had bee[n ...] the Board. The whipped pupil w[...] his parents were more than satisfie[d ...] He was satisfied; everybody was s[...] the Board of Education. For his [...] thought it all nonsense.

Inspector Hambleton said an effic[ient ...] of one of the North Side schools, w[...] there for years, said that since th[e ...] about the Broomell case one-third [...] was now occupied in keeping [...] quiet. He thought the [...] suspensions that had been [...] had greatly injured the schools. [...] them the prevention of corporal pun[ishment ...] been most disastrous; the parents [...] of their children being sent home, [...] that they be punished. It would be [...] to have the news heralded that corp[oral punish]ment had been abolished, but he co[...] believe that the evils that would f[...] greatly exceed the good. He was no[...] to find Mr. Pickard take a dif[...] of the case. He wished to [...] schools models. Everybody knew [...] weeding out the lower element[s ...] class of children could be obtained [...] process a very fair class of scholar[s ...] But the Board had no suc[h ...] view; their's was wider. The duty [...] was to educate all the children, not [...] better children; their object was [...] also, not to throw the naturally de[...] the streets by suspensions, to let t[...] thieves, murderers, burglars, and [...] mies of society.

Mr. Richberg—But they can com[...]

Mr. Hambleton—But they don't [...] the past few months dozens and do[zens ...]

Mr. Stone—Yes, hundreds of doz[ens ...] way.

Mr. Hambleton—Aye, hundreds o[f ...] being absolutely thrown out of sc[hool ...] up in this way.

Mr. Stone.—There can be no d[...] Four or five hundred children have [...] out of the schools on the streets [...] be educated—who is to do it? Th[...] reform school for these children [...] they to do? It seemed to him th[...] had been obtained by the practical [...] of corporal punishment. Why [...] need ostentatiously pass a rule, [...] they knew they might be called upo[n ...] the rule after a few months' trial? [...]

Inspector Reynolds said that, as [...] [...] the whole system was [...] be a wrong system which [...]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Subject of Corporal Punishment Discussed.

A Rule to Abolish Defeated by Two Votes.

The Majority Declare It Is Necessary to Preserve Discipline.

In Certain Cases, It Is a Comfort to Take a Pupil by the Collar.

Transfers and Appointments—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President King in the Chair.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The School Agent presented the following communication:

CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1873.

Charles C. Chase, School Agent:

DEAR SIR: I find, from the records in the office, that there was apportioned to Township 3, Range 14, the sum of $106,880.40 for the year 1873, of which amount I find that only $74,021.33 has been paid, leaving a balance due of $32,859.07, which Albert G. Lane, my predecessor, fails to turn over to me. Yours truly,

GEORGE D. PLANT, Superintendent.

Accompanying this was a letter from Mr. Lane, in which he explains that the balance referred to is in the Franklin Bank, which has ceased to exist. The funds are, therefore, for the present, unavailable.

On motion the matter was referred to a Special Committee of Five, composed of Inspectors Runyan, Hambleton, Wells, Olinger, and King.

The resignation of Mrs. C. H. Johnson, of the Blue Island Avenue School, was presented and accepted.

CERTIFICATES.

The Committee on examination of Teachers reported, recommending that partial certificates be awarded to Charlotte Kenyon, R. Louise Brinell, Jennie M. Dewy, Mary H. Dean, Emma Preston, Annie Ryan, M. Emily Lynne, Hattie E. Herbert, Mary M. Sampson, Ida J. Cook, Alice C. Talbot, Lizzie Coffee, Eveline Gouell, Estella G. Jacobs, Anna Murphy, Mary M. Ewell.

The report was concurred in.

TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following transfers were reported: Elvira Bates, from the Clarke to the Brown School; Hattie J. Brown, from the Clarke to the Brown; Mary F. Burbank, from the Brown to the Walsh Street; and Louisa C. Sitka, from the Peoria Street to the Rolling Mills.

The same Committee reported the following appointments: Mary Montnly to the Franklin, Miss B. Smith to the Franklin, Mary Mott to the Cottage Grove, Fanny Day to the Holden, Jessie Day to the Clarke, Minnie Throop to the Clarke, Abbie G. Bancroft to the Holden, Minnie Eliel to the Pearson street, and Frankie Foster to the Mitchell School.

The following teachers were voted an increase of salary: Miss Louise A. Randall, Miss Callie A. Johnson, and Miss M. Whipple.

Mrs. Nellie M. Hardicke was elected Principal of the public school on Harrison street, near Western avenue.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Inspector Oleson, of the Committee to whom was referred Mr. Richberg's resolution on corporal punishment in the schools, reported as follows:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Richberg, contemplating the prohibition of corporal punishment in the schools of the city, beg leave to report: that, with the exception of a few special cases, corporal punishment has been practically abolished; that the Superintendent has faithfully labored to that end, that there should be none in our schools, and his instructions to the teachers have been uniformly to this effect; yet when it has been found necessary to call a certain teacher to an account for inflicting corporal punishment, he shielded himself, by saying that the Board had no rule upon the subject. Your Committee believe that in this, as in other matters, there should be no misunderstanding, and recommend that the following be added to and be a part of the rules of the Board:

"Teachers shall in no case inflict corporal punishment in the public schools of the City of Chicago."

INGWELL OLESON,
JOHN C. RICHBERG,
JOSEPH S. REYNOLDS.

THE DEBATE.

Considerable debate followed the introduction of this report.

Inspector Stone took the ground that, although he himself was one of the foremost opponents of corporal punishment in the schools, the passage of a rule to that effect would greatly interfere with the discipline of the schools. The Superintendent had done his best to prevent the infliction of corporal punishment, and the effect of this had been excellent.

Inspector Wells partially agreed with Mr. Stone. There were, he said, a great many boys who could not be dealt with in any other way. Was mere suspension a sufficient punishment for spitting in a teacher's face? For his part, he would like to take such a pupil by the collar rather suddenly and help him out. Experiments had been made in the East, and had always tended to show that corporal punishment, while deplorable, was inevitable, and he, for his part, would object to seeing the rule abolished.

Mr. Richberg opposed the preservation of the rule on the books, and its practical abolition by the Superintendent, since it was inculcating dishonesty in the pupils. Since corporal punishment had been abolished in the American Navy the discipline of that branch of the service had been greatly improved; and, furthermore, corporal punishment was always administered in the heat of passion.

Inspector Goggin said that he was no believer in the maxim that "Love conquers all things." He believe that fear conquered a great many things. His own personal observation among the schools led him to believe that, among the worst boys, who had supposed that the resolution was passed abolishing corporal punishment, it had produced a very baneful effect. They had grown riotous and insolent already, and defied the teachers. He wanted to know what effect moral suasion would have upon the little ruffians from 8 to 15 years of age, who were perpetually in the police courts and similar public institutions. As to the particular case which had caused all the trouble, the greatest outcry had been raised in the Board. The whipped pupil was satisfied, his parents were more than satisfied; the public was satisfied; everybody was satisfied, but the Board of Education. For his own part, he thought it all nonsense.

Inspector Hambleton said an efficient teacher of one of the North Side schools, who had been there for years, said that since the excitement about the Broomell case one-third of her time was now occupied in keeping the children quiet. He thought the number of suspensions that had been necessitated had greatly injured the schools. In some of them the prevention of corporal punishment had been most disastrous; the parents complained of their children being sent home, and desired that they be punished. It would be a nice thing to have the news heralded that corporal punishment had been abolished, but he could not but believe that the evils that would follow would greatly exceed the good. He was not surprised to find Mr. Pickard take a different view of the case. He wished to make the schools models. Everybody knew that, by weeding out the lower element, a higher grade of children could be obtained, and by this process a very fair class of scholars might be made. But the Board had no such object in view; their's was wider. The duty of the Board was to educate all the children, not merely the better children; their object was to treat all alike, not to throw the naturally depraved into the streets by suspensions, to let them grow up thieves, murderers, burglars, and the open enemies of society.

Mr. Richberg—But they can come back again.

Mr. Hambleton—But they don't go back; in the past few months dozens and dozens of children——

Mr. Stone—Yes, hundreds of dozens, you may say.

Mr. Hambleton—Aye, hundreds of dozens are being absolutely thrown out of school to grow up in this way.

Mr. Stone.—There can be no doubt about it. Four or five hundred children have been thrown out of the schools on the streets. They must be educated—who is to do it? There must be a reform school for these children. What were they to do? It seemed to him that everything had been obtained by the practical abolishment of corporal punishment. Why should this Board ostentatiously pass a rule, when for all they knew they might be called upon to reinstate the rule after a few months' trial?

Inspector Reynolds said that, as he had understood it, the whole system was all wrong. It was a wrong system which threw 500 children on the street in a few months. It was a wrong state of things when a teacher must necessarily be incompetent who inflicted corporal punishment. Let the rule be passed, and the responsibility rest with the Board.

Inspector Runyan said if he had his way, not a single child should be suspended or expelled. Keep them so long as their parents would send them, and when everything had failed, he believed in corporal punishment. Let the teacher have the power to punish the children. When a teacher abused this, banish the teacher. He would say that when a large number of suspensions occurred in a school, it was sufficient evidence that the teacher was unfit for the place. The matter with Mr. Broomall was that he was unfit for the place. Hence the Committee let him go. Here was the point: A few years ago a little girl was smuggled—aye, smuggled; he knew what he was saying—by a member of the old Board, smuggled in and a certificate furnished her. When she got into trouble, the Committee were compelled to let her go. What were the schools for? Was it to let the children suspended for misconduct wander about the streets, stealing corn and coal, getting into all kinds of mischief, ruining themselves and each other? And now it was proposed to build a jail for these children, and keep them there till they came to time. There was nothing so sickening as our jails,—maudlin brutes at the head, maudlin brutes at the heels,—little children sunk in crime from being allowed to wander at large in the streets. It was nonsense. The press was howling for the abolition of corporal punishment. If the press was right, follow it; if it was wrong, it was nonsense to follow it.

A vote was taken on the passage of the rule, resulting:

Yeas—Bluthardt, Oleson, Reynolds, Richberg, and King—5.

Nays—Calkins, Goggin, Hambleton, Olinger, Runyan, Stone, and Wells—7.

And the rule was not adopted.

MUSIC.

The Committee on Music reported, recommending the appointment of an additional music teacher, making three.

The report was concurred in, and the Board adjourned.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Redpath's Lyceum Bureau, of Boston, is arranging a Western tour for the celebrated English novelist, Wilkie Collins, and it is intended that he shall appear in this city early in January. He will recite an original story entitled "The Dream Woman."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—G. M. Gray, Montreal; George Everett, Boston; William Carey, Salt Lake City; A. V. H. Carpenter, M. & St. P. R. R.; T. C. Rowland, Cincinnati; George R. Riple, New York; W. K. Jennings, Pittsburgh. . . . *Palmer House*—William McCreery, President A., Y. & P. R. R.; H. N. Titus, New York; Nelson Young, St. Louis; A. H. Robb, Philadelphia; L. D. Moody, Indianapolis; Charles E. W. Romain, Guelph, Can. . . . *Sherman House*—The Hon. E. S. Bailey, Clinton, Ia.; James A. Whittier, East Saginaw; C. Petersen, Milwaukee; W. F. Jones, Salt Lake City; W. P. Watson, Vinton, Ia.; Henry Smythe, Philadelphia.

CHICAGOANS ABROAD.

The following is a list of the Chicagoans in Europe on the 13th of December, according to the *American Register*: *Paris*—Mrs. George W. Baine, James C. Beckwith, George Cornish, John A. Cutler and family, Miss Annie E. Hobart, S. H. Kerfoot and family, S. W., Mrs., and the Misses Kimball, Joseph Medill and family, Charles B. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Nellie Pullman, Miss Stella Reed, Martin and Mrs. Ryerson, Mrs. H. G. Spafford, Douglas S. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Irene F. Waldron, John C. White. *Nice*—Richard and Mrs. Gregg, Mrs. Philip and the Misses Wadsworth, Mrs. F. A. Eastman, Miss Carrie J. Fish, W. S. and Mrs. Hall, W. and Mrs. Hickling, Miss E. C. Kellogg, Charles S. and Mrs. Munn and family. *London*—B. A. Cox, E. H. Gammon and family, William Gammon, J. E. Jenkins, F. Miller, Miss Pullman, A. B. Pullman, E. Pullman, Mrs. J. S. and Miss Olive Sprogle, H. L. Sprogle. *Pau*—S. B., Mrs., and Miss Howes.

IN GENERAL.

Charles Lenox Remond, once a well known anti-slavery agitator, is dead.

An English Jenkins tells us that Queen Victoria has a cask of fresh sea water sent to her daily for her morning bath during her residence in London.

William A. Wallace has resigned his Vice-Presidency of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and returned to his first and earliest love, the management of Pennsylvania Democratic politics.

Last week Bishop Niles, of the Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, was made an American citizen. Though residing in this country for many years, he has never before been naturalized.

The Madison (Wis.) *Democrat* is inclined to doubt the statement recently published in the *Journal*, that Prof. Bascom, of Williams College, had accepted the Presidency of the Wisconsin State University. We have the very best of authority for repeating the statement, and for saying further that Prof. Bascom will probably assume the duties of his new position at the beginning of the next college-year. Prof. Bascom is a strong man every way, and, while Williams can ill afford to lose him, Madison has good cause to congratulate herself in securing him.—*Boston Journal.*

AMUSEMENTS.

"DAVID GARRICK."

The public have so long associated Mr. Sothern with his renowned caricature of *Lord Dundreary*, that they scarcely reflect that his performance of other parts is as pleasurable. *David Garrick*, however, which he will play next week is a piece of comedy acting almost without an equal on the stage. The play is not as familiar to the public as some of Robertson's comedies, but in the hands of such an actor as Mr. Sothern, the public may look for something they never dreamed of in elegant comedy. The New York *Tribune* devotes considerable space to an analysis of the play, and speaks of Mr. Sothern's acting as follows:

Mr. Sothern's personation of *Garrick* is so complete an assumption and maintenance of identity—so symmetrical in form, and so perfectly finished and polished in details—that only a dispassionate observer will perceive its art. It is accurately dressed; it is elegant in manners; it is entirely natural in carriage, and in transitions of mood and emotion; it blends very happily the tone of the man of the world and the tone of the scholar; and it is permeated with a native refinement of taste and feeling, such as appertains to a gentleman by nature, and one whose mind has been exalted and whose heart has been religiously chastened by long communion with ideal beauty, and with the sacred spirit of poetical art. Its more obvious merit is its fidelity to nature in depicting the picture of drunkenness. Even through this phase of offensive and disgraceful physical experience, however, a subtle quality of fineness steals out to view. Almost all the phenomena of intoxication are present—the loquacity, the restless rapidity of movement, the flaccidity of muscular life, the imbecile merriment, the odd nimbleness of ludicrous fancy, the excess of causeless mirth, the disposition to chaff, the inconsequent arrangement of ideas and actions, and the gradually growing ill-temper which is so frequently the crowning concomitant of inebriety. Yet, under and through all, there is a delicate quality of character which is never lost and which never varies. The intoxication is that of a gentleman. Without this admirable quality of fineness,—this inherent refinement of personality and poetry of soul,—the character would sink to the commonplace, the talk would be bombastic, and the experience would be silly. With this as its basis, Mr. Sothern's *David Garrick* is picturesque, noble, and lovable. He may not be at all like the David Garrick of history; he certainly does not look like him, and, as we have intimated, the play calls for no effect to produce his actual semblance; but he is the literal fulfillment of a high ideal of gentleman and artist, who, in circumstances of great delicacy, exacting to the sternest moral nature and the keenest sense of rectitude, shows himself capable of that self-renunciation and steadfast adherence to duty which constitute the highest heroism. In pathos Mr. Sothern is not as strong as he is in humor. Not that he feels less, because he has given less care to the cultivation of the faculties that give expression to feeling. Yet there is a touching fervor coupled with a manly simplicity in his utterance of *Garrick's* avowal and advice to *Ada Ingot*, in the closing scene, that show him fully equal to the occasion, in just sense of its elements of moral dignity and blighted affection, if not in the capacity to give it the most sympathetic interpretation.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"The Geneva Cross" is still running at Hooley's, and still continues to draw well. There is not a hitch in the performance, and, to use a stereotyped but descriptive phrase, it runs like clock-work. The intrinsic merit of the piece alone would commend it to the public, but, with the additional advantages of good acting and unequaled mounting, he must be a fastidious auditor who can leave the theatre without having passed a pleasant, as well as an improving, evening.

THE MINSTRELS

are doing a capital business. Their receipts for the past week, and the two nights of the present one, have been unusually large. The pantomine, which is given in white, with Billy Rice as *Pantaloon*, and the other members of the company in equally effective parts, is received nightly with shouts of laughter. There will be a New Year's matinee to-morrow.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Scenes at Headquarters Yesterday.

Distribution of Tickets Furnished by the Relief Society.

The Committee Declines to Allow Reporters at Their Meeting.

The scenes which a reporter witnessed during yesterday forenoon at 139 West Polk street, the headquarters of the workingmen, gave evidence that the late conference between the city authorities, the Workingmen's Committee, and the officers of the Relief Society is, as yet, devoid of any beneficial results. The first experiment of the Relief Society, in inviting all the needy members of the working class to apply in person at their office on LaSalle street, has demonstrated the unwisdom of person in authority making hasty promises in times of excitement, with the view of allaying angry passions for the time being, without first inquiring into the practicability of such promises and the results growing out of them. The Relief Society, as the workingmen understood it during the late conference, substantially issued an invitation to all the needy members of the Workingmen's Association to call at the Society's office for relief, where their wants would be attended to. One single day's trial, however, proved the impracticability of that invitation, for the needy came in such crowds that the police had to be called upon in order to clear the premises,—an unfortunate circumstance, calculated to increase the bitter feelings on the part of the workingmen against the Relief Society.

THE ISSUE OF TICKETS.

In order to rectify this error,—one of the head and not of the heart,—the Society invoked the aid of some of the leading spirits of the workingmen, to whom tickets were given, on the back of which they were to note down the name, occupation, residence, and wants of each *married* applicant. These tickets are to be returned to the Superintendent of the Relief Society, who in turn sends, as soon as possible, a visitor to the places designated, in order to look into the special merits of the case.

RUSH FOR THEM.

The news of this new programme spread like wild-fire, and, long before the ticket agents of the Relief Society had made their appearance, the headquarters at 139 West Polk street were crowded to suffocation with expectant receivers. The crowd, consisting mostly of Bohemians and Low Dutch, with a fair sprinkling of Germans, Swedes, and Irish, behaved very orderly, and appeared to wear a more joyous countenance than for many days past. The tickets which they expected to receive were looked upon as the panacea for all their past troubles and present ailings. Those intrusted with the writing down of the names on the tickets had, however, the greatest difficulty in inducing the crowd to give them enough of elbow room to begin their labors. The owner of the building, fearing that the illy-supported floor of the headquarters would give way under the weight of such a vast crowd, expostulated in vain. His threats that he would have the building cleared by main force remained unheeded, for the very simple reason that the majority of the crowd did not understand what he was saying to them in English. After considerable parleying, pushing, and swearing, the ticket agents succeeded in obtaining room enough for their table, and they commenced at once taking down the names of the applicants.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The result of the day's work was that over 500 applicants for aid had their names reported and given in to the Relief Society. In some instances, where the urgency of the case demanded immediate relief, the visitors of the Relief Society called at once and afforded it. There is no doubt that there is much suffering among the working-classes, but not half of those lounging about the workingmen's headquarters have the appearance of half-starved individuals, or even of persons in distress. One stout Irishman with a pipe in his mouth, when asked by one of the ticket agents to make room for the table where he could write his name down, answered with an oath, telling him that he was as bad as that Hoffman who wanted to ride to the Legislature on the backs of the workingmen, "and we will clean this meeting out." Another case of great distress was that of a German whose appearance did not betray immediate starvation, or even indigence, who applied for a ticket. The reporter, noticing his genteel appearance, asked him whether he was in want. "Oh, no," says he, "but I must make a show of being in want, as these fellows," pointing to the crowd, "will not follow my lead if they notice that I am better off than themselves." Saying this, he turned to the crowd advising them to have their names inscribed, as it would amount to nothing anyhow, and that the only remedy would be to set fire to the whole pack (sippschaft). Nearly all answers to the question of "How long are you out of work?" were of such a nature as to convey the idea that work in Chicago must have been very scarce for the last year, and the printed question on the ticket of "What do you need most?" was, strange to say, invariably answered with "money."

A COMMITTEE MEETING

was to have taken place in the evening at 139 Polk street, but when the reporter visited that place only a few stragglers from the immediate neighborhood were found outside discussing the relative merits of Hoffman, the Chicago *Times*, and McAuliff, the champion workman of Chicago. The Committee, for some reason or other, had changed their base of operation by going to No. 68 West Lake street, there to consult upon their future strategical movements. A little after 8 o'clock the members of the Committee, with McAuliff, Klings, etc., as leaders, went into a sort of star-chamber meeting, politely excluding the representatives of the press, giving them to understand that after the shameful treatment of Klings on the part of the *Staats-Zeitung*, they could not consent to having newspaper men present at their meetings. They would not even allow them to remain within the building, and said that, if they could not get them to leave by fair means, they would have to resort to their fists.

HE STRIKES THE KEY-NOTE.

BURLINGTON, Wis., Dec. 29, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This uprising of the workingmen of Chicago causes one to look out for ways and means whereby to cure the evil state of affairs. When one reflects that all kinds of work is better paid here than in Europe, that provisions are cheaper here than there, and that even such clothing as is needed by the working-class can be had here as reasonably as in the old country, the question presents itself to the reflecting mind, How can the workingman of the Old World maintain himself?

From a late statement of Louis Schade, of Washington, it appears that the Government revenue on malt liquors amounts to $52,299,371, and $9,324,037 on fermented liquors. It also places the total production of beer in the United States at 8,966,908 barrels. It is patent to every one who is more or less familiar with beer-drinking that the price of a glass of beer is 5 cents. Now, if we take these millions of barrels and subdivide them into half-pints, multiplied by five, they will produce the sum of $229,500,000. This immense sum is an additional tax upon the German-American portion of our people. We should not begrudge the working man his beer. We must, however, during these extraordinary times devise some means to remedy this evil. Now, if the price of beer should be reduced from 5 cents to 2½ cents per glass it would even then yield a fair profit to the brewers and the saloon-keepers. It is, therefore, the duty of the German workingmen to press the reduction of beer upon its producers, and oppose the inroads of these monopolists like those of the railroads, and thus save to the German population of this country an over-taxation of $114,500,000. J. JUCKER.

HOW BUILDING IS CONDUCTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The labor question is, I know full well, a knotty one; yet I propose, as a mechanic, to untie one or two of the knots.

There are three parties that I shall speak of, viz.: the capitalist, the contractor, and the employed.

The capitalist seeks to "put his money where it will do the most good;" consequently it drifts into real estate and improvements. Having decided to build, his first step is to get an architectural estimate. Then he gets as many bids as he can below that estimate, and often gets one so much lower than the architect gave that he feels greatly encouraged to commence at once, for he says to himself, "I have made a good bargain." The successful bidder, now that he has secured the contract, finds, upon a more careful calculation, that to get through safely he must buy close, and must manage his labor close, too. The result is, that a grade of material hardly fit for a decent barn is bought, and made to do duty for first-class lumber; and the capitalist, after all his shrewdness, is decidedly taken in by being the first to give a premium for rascality, by letting his work at a figure which he knew was below a remunerative price.

Now comes the mechanical part. The contractor, if he hires the men by the day, tells them times are hard, work is scarce, and that he can't afford to pay good wages, but will give a low figure (in point of fact, exceedingly low figure), and that they can go to work if they want to, and accept their pay every two weeks. Seeing no alternative, they agree to do so; for are they not out of work, and are not their necessities urging them to accept?

Work commences, and the two weeks soon flit by, and the contractor, with the blandest of smiles, says, "Boys, I have a big job on hand, it is true; but, before I can get any money on it, I must get it inclosed, and then I can get a certificate, and make a draw, and make it all right; but, as I have a little money of my own, I can give you $10 apiece," (and this where $24 was promised, for I am treating of a case where but $2 per day is paid).

The next two weeks is but a repitition of the first two weeks, with perhaps a variation of $5 less, or, what is not uncommon, the men do not receive a cent. And so it goes, week in and week out, until the building is inclosed. Then it is "Hurrah, boys! I have got a certificate. You shall have plenty of money now." And away goes the contractor in a great hurry, but he don't come back in a hurry. Perhaps he will put in an appearance next day, but he doesn't say a word about money. Some one, more bold than the rest, asks about his pay. The answer is, "The owner is out of town."

The contractor, in this instance, is not the loser; but the laboring man and the capitalist are both losers.

The laboring man loses by the increased price he has to pay for his subsistence,—the difference being great between cash and credit, and still greater between selection and "Hobson's choice,"—just what his creditor has to sell (poor or otherwise), or nothing.

The loss of the capitalist comes in the way of careless work, born of deferred payments for services rendered.

Again; ecclesiastical bodies are many times without souls; for the managers, who look after the construction of the large, fine edifices dedicated to God, live on the fat of the land; while those who do their labor, at the expense of health, strength, and energy, can scarcely get enough to keep soul and body together. Yes, professing Christians will build churches, and sing, "Glory to God in the highest, peace and good will to men," and never for a moment have one thought that the men who are toiling day after day to rear them a beautiful edifice are in actual want of the necessities of life. Some may think this an overdrawn picture; but, if it were prudent to do so, I could name a church in the City of Chicago, now about finished, that had not paid the contracting carpenter, up to a week or ten days ago, a cent for all he had caused to be done upon it; and the men, as a consequence, were all working on deferred payments, which, like hope deferred, make the heart sick.

Now, my remedy is: Do not attempt to build except you know that you can and *will* pay as you go. Also, have a fair understanding with your contractor that the men employed to do *his* and *your* work shall get the full value of their labor in wages every Saturday night. If this were done you might guarantee that the majority of the mechanics—those who do not visit saloons daily—will not be among those who ask for assistance, except disaster or misfortunes that are common to all should overtake them.

To sum up the whole thing in a nutshell: Give a living price to the contractor, and let the contractor give a living price, and promptly, to those he employs, and, my word for it, you won't find the need of contributing so largely to Relief and Aid Societies. R. M. L.

RAVENSWOOD, Ill.

PRESENTATION TO A. C. BOTKIN.

The gentlemen connected with the local and editorial departments of the *Times* chose last evening, the termination of Mr. A. C. Botkin's connection with that paper, to testify the regard in which he was held by all his associates. The news editor's room was about filled at 10 o'clock, several persons being there present, when Mr. Botkin was led in and suddenly confronted. A stranger coming in in this way would have felt excusable alarm at the array of faces, but Mr. Botkin knew them all, and his demeanor gave evidence of his courage. Placed at one end of the room, Mr. Botkin listened to a very pleasant speech from Mr. Franc Wilkie, who deplored the excellence of Mr. Botkin's character in a few general words, and specified the peculiar delinquencies (as they are regarded from a *Times* standpoint) in his morals, after which he expressed his sincere sorrow at losing so genial a companion, and, speaking for the remainder of the force, assured Mr. Botkin that his goodness while associated with them would never be forgotten. To this the audience very heartily responded, and assured Mr. Botkin of their regret at losing him. Mr. Wilkie then reminded Mr. Botkin that in Milwaukee, his caste would be lost forever if, after four years connection with the *Times*, he returned with no better watch than the silver one he brought from that city. The boys generally had recognized this, and had thought proper to save his reputation by presenting him with a gold one.

Mr. Botkin on receiving a superb time-piece with a proper chain, was actually surprised. There are reasons why he should have been. He was taken aback, and the reply he made was earnest and feeling. To the friendliness and ability of those with whom he had for the past four years been associated, he owed, he said, all he knew of journalism, and the donors might feel assured that he would never forget that through their uniform willingness to aid him, he was going back to the paper he left to join the *Times* force at a salary three times as large as that which he had left. He thanked his old associates, and bade them a formal farewell.

After partaking of refreshments, the *Times* force went to work, satisfied that their newspaper brethern can sympathize with them in regretting Mr. Botkin's departure from the journalistic circle of which he is so bright an ornament.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Moody's new church, on the corner of Chicago avenue and LaSalle street, will be opened this evening for a watch-meeting service.

A special praise-meeting will be held at noon to-day, at the Noonday prayer-meeting room, in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

There will be a service and a short address, appropriate to the close of the year, at Trinity Chapel, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue, at 11 o'clock to-night.

There will be Watch-night services this evening, commencing at 9:30, at the Larrabee Street Mission, No. 215 Larrabee street. A number of good speakers will deliver short addresses.

Religious services appropriate to Watch-night will be held at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, at 9 o'clock this evening. The Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., will deliver the discourse.

The congregation of the Park Avenue Methodist Church, corner of Robey street and Park avenue, will hold a watch-meeting this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The exercises will include a praise service, sermon, conference-meeting, and the traditional "praying the old year out and the new year in."

The members of Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, are requested to be promptly on hand at their Castle Hall, corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing term.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Springfield Savings Bank, held this afternoon, S. H. Melvin, the President of the Bank, tendered his resignation, in consequence of a press of other business to which he desired to devote his attention. The Directors, in a series of resolutions, commended him for the honest, upright, and faithful discharge of his duties as President. The Hon. Virgil Hickox, of this city, was elected to fill the vacancy. His well-known financial standing and ability will give character to the institution. The resignation of John S. Bradford, one of the Directors, was received, and ex-Gov. John M. Palmer was elected to his vacancy. No other changes were made in the management.

At a meeting of the humane and public spirited citizens of this city, held this afternoon at the office of Col. Harlow, Secretary of State, a complete organization for the purpose of patrolling the city to seek out the needy and suffering was effected. A soup-house is to be established at some convenient place, and all cases of destitution are to be promptly relieved.

The Secretary of State issued license to the Retailers' Protective & Collecting Bureau, of Chicago; capital, $10,000.

LEGAL TENDERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Outstanding legal tenders, $378,[illegible],702.

THE PRISON BATH.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Everybody Whitewashed and Nobody to Blame.

The Decision in the Interest of the Penitentiary.

An Absurd and Disgraceful Document.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec. 29.—The Coroner's jury which has for several days been investigating the cause of convict Williams' death met at the Court-House at 10 o'clock this morning. Two of the Penitentiary Commissioners and the Warden were present, as also the attorneys of the prison authorities, the Hon. Henry Snapp and Egbert Phelps. The assembling of the jury was for the purpose of making up a verdict based on the evidence. It was rather singular, then, and almost without precedent, that the

ATTORNEYS SHOULD BE PRESENT

and allowed to make lengthy arguments in the interest of their clients, the prison authorities. The people, who instigated the investigation, were without counsel. In fact, counsel upon either side was out of place, and ought to have been prohibited,—that is, if the object of the investigation was to get at the true merits, without fear or favor, of the case under consideration.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Phelps, employed by Dr. Mason, in his argument was quite vehement. He took occasion to say, among other things, that Dr. Bacon's testimony before the jury was false and prejudiced, and that he deliberately swore to a lie. He denounced the Chicago *Times* reporter, who was here some time since and wrote the affair up, as an "unprincipled and shirtless fellow, and unworthy public respect." He was exceedingly bitter toward the *Times*, considering he is its local representative in this city. Mr. Snapp, in the employ of the prison folks, also, was very sarcastic toward that journal because of the position it has taken in this matter. He called it a "guerrilla in journalism," and, after reading from it some strictures upon the question under consideration, expressed the opinion that "it ought to be suppressed" for its indecency and general disregard of truth, and that the proper sphere of the writer of a certain editorial article in that paper was inside the Penitentiary walls. He then said the *Times* had taken the position it had because Buckmaster, its candidate, was defeated as Warden. His language throughout was more forcible than elegant, and, while his adjectives and logic were self-evident, their application to the question were considered about as near in place as he himself was in trying to persuade and mislead a Coroner's jury. The arguments occupied the entire forenoon, when the jury adjourned, to meet again at 2 o'clock.

THE VERDICT.

The jury met promptly at 2 o'clock. After being in session about two hours, it rendered the following verdict through its foreman, S. W. Munn:

We, the undersigned jurors, summoned and sworn, have held a Coroner's inquest on the remains of the convict Henry Williams, in the City of Joliet, on the 26th, 27th, 29th, and 30th of December, do find as follows, to-wit:

That the deceased's name was Henry Williams. That he was about 25 years of age. That at the time of death on the 12th of December, 1873, a convict in the Illinois State Penitentiary. That he had been received at said Penitentiary on or about Nov. 21, 1873, from Madison County, Illinois, and had been convicted of the crime of horse-stealing, and sentenced for four years to said Penitentiary. And we further find that he came to his death Dec. 12, 1873, the remote cause of his death being heart disease, and the immediate cause a rupture of the heart, caused either by a violent physical struggle or the shock while receiving a cold bath, or from the effects of both, in said Penitentiary, under the order and by the direction of Capt. J. P. Hall, Deputy Warden, and then Acting Warden of said Penitentiary, and also in the presence of D. C. Sleeper, Assistant Deputy Warden. And we further find that said order for said bath was given by Dr. D. H. Mason, prison physician. And we further find that said Mason received his orders to bathe prisoners from the Commissioners of said institution as a remedy in his discretion, and that the bath was to be applied only in feigned sickness, feigned insanity, or masturbation. And we further find that said Dr. Mason used ordinary care in his examination of said Williams upon the complaint as stated by said deceased. And in determining that said Williams was not sick, but that he feigned sickness to avoid work, and that Dr. Mason had authority from said Commissioners in this case to order the deceased bathed; and we further find, in conformity to said order, officers Hall and Sleeper took said convict to the bath-house and commenced administering said bath, and that said convict then and there resisted to the extent of his ability, but was overcome and thoroughly bathed, and, on being taken out of said bath, suddenly died. And we further find that the last two times that the deceased was put into the bath it was as a punishment for defiant and stubborn conduct, refusing to dress himself when ordered, he then having the physical ability, but not the inclination, so to do. And we further find that officers Hall and Sleeper administered said last two baths with ordinary care; and the fact that deceased had heart disease was then unknown to them. And had he, the said Williams, been healthy, as they supposed, no particular harm would have resulted to him. And we further find that, by the written rules of the Commissioners, the "bath punishment" was then abolished. But we find that Hall and Sleeper were acting upon orders from their superiors, and were not criminally guilty by punishing the deceased, observing ordinary care, even though technically in violation of the rules of said Penitentiary. And we further find that the order to bathe, as given to Dr. Mason by the Commissioners, and as by him communicated to Hall and Sleeper, was not explicitly and definitely expressed, and we can readily see how it was to some extent misunderstood by said Hall and Sleeper, and in this case acted on by them; but we find no criminal negligence in such misunderstanding. And we further find that the officers of the Penitentiary are humane, capable, and efficient, and that the present discipline of the institution is most excellent.

The jury had two verdicts before it for consideration, one prepared by Col. Rowett, and the other by S. W. Munn. The latter was adopted, as above, with but little objection. This ends the question for the present. The investigation will have one good effect, if no other—the abolition of the bath in the prison. The Penitentiary authorities and their friends are no little elated over the verdict.

"A WAY OUT."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The letter of Mr. Lewis H. Davis in today's issue of THE TRIBUNE has my attention. The suggestions contained in that letter, with modifications, are excellent. The principal change in his plan I would suggest would be to sell that part of the Lake-front south of Harrison street to the Railway Companies; north of Harrison street, as far as Jackson street, reserve for the Court-House and other public buildings; the remainder of the property north of Jackson street might be disposed of in lots, and sold to private individuals, in the same manner as Mr. Davis suggests that the present Court-House Square be sold.

The Lake-front is unquestionably the most available place the city can now command for Court-House purposes. One of the most serious objections to the location of the old Court-House was the noise and confusion caused by the travel upon the streets. This was so great as to seriously disturb the business of the Courts.

As the question of selling a portion of the Lake-front to the Railway Companies is now being discussed, I beg to suggest if it is not time to consider the propriety of permitting the whole Lake-front to be obstructed by railway tracks. We are not building a city for the present, but for the future, and we all expect that the time *will* come when large docks will line the Lake-front, and I should think it desirable to have free access to them from the central portion of the city, without having the rights of Railway Companies or their tracks to hinder free passage to such docks. OBSERVER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1873.

THE POLARIS SURVIVORS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A few members of the Polaris crew met to-night and signed a memorial to Congress asking additional compensation because of the inability of most of them to gain a livelihood in consequence of the hardships endured in the employment of the Government.

THE CLINTON BRIDGE.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 30.—Petitions are in circulation through Northern Iowa asking Congress to extend to the Clinton bridge the law authorizing the construction of bridges across the Mississippi River, and throwing them open to all railroads wishing to use them as postal routes by the payment of tolls. The Clinton bridge was built before the enactment of this law, and the Northwestern Railroad having leased it refuses other roads access to it. Congress is asked to compel them to do it. Petitions were also in circulation here against the repeal of the Bankrupt act.

A REFORMED EPISCOPALIAN.

The Rev. Thomas McFadden, of Colorado, will Join in the Movement Begun by Bishop Cummins.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 30.—Quite a furore has been occasioned here among the Episcopalians through the disaffection of one of their most prominent clergymen, and the supposed contemplated departure of several others to the Reformed Movement of Bishop Cummins. On Sunday last, Rev. Thomas McFadden, the pastor of St. Johns' Church, at Littleton, located about twelve miles from this city, announced to his congregation from the pulpit that he fully indorsed the reform movement, and that hereafter he would conduct the services of his church in accordance therewith.

Upon this becoming known here, the Rev. A. H. Moore, in the absence of the Bishop-elect, who has not yet reached the Territory, telegraphed to the Rev. Stephen Tyng, of New York, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, not to send any further aid to McFadden, as he had withdrawn from the field. Moore will endeavor to close the doors of the Littleton Church against McFadden, and an important meeting is being held there this evening. As both Reformers and the regulars lay claim to the church property, some interesting denouements are expected, and it is thought that a sharp and protracted contest will take place between the two factions of the Church.

TOPEKA, KAN.

The Business Outlook—Providing for the Poor—The Pomeroy-York Bribery Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 30.—The leading merchants of the city express themselves highly satisfied with the business done by them during these hard times, and it is likely to remain good through the winter. In fact, the hard times are not felt very seriously in this vicinity. There seems to be nearly the same amount of money in circulation as before the panic, if one can judge from the volume of business done. Yet all avoid unnecessary expense.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Mayor's office last evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for an entertainment for the benefit of the poor of this city. It was decided to give a concert and ball on Thursday evening, Jan. 8. The members of the Women's Christian Association meet to-morrow afternoon with many others for the purpose of making still further arrangements.

The trial of ex-Senator Pomeroy, known as Pomeroy and York bribery trial, is set for Monday, Jan. 5, it having been postponed to that time on account of many witnesses being absent at the time it should have been tried, when the Court first opened.

DUBUQUE.

Movement to Secure the Holding of the Next State Fair in that City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 30.—Efforts are making here to secure the holding of the State Fair at this place the next three years. An association has been formed for the purpose of raising the necessary means, and seventy-two acres of ground, known as the Driving Park, have been purchased for fair grounds, if the State Fair should be held here. A meeting of the citizens was held at the Court-House tonight for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure the object desired. Speeches were made by a large number of citizens, and a committee was appointed to raise funds for the purpose of erecting buildings for the accommodation of exhibitors in case it is decided to hold the fair in this city. The grounds already purchased cost $1,300.

A CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY.

A Husband Shoots Himself, Thinking that He Has Killed His Wife.

From the New York Sun, Dec. 27.

James Gallagher and his wife Elizabeth occupied rooms on an upper floor of the tenement 50 Pearl street, Brooklyn. Gallagher worked in the white lead works, and was an occasional drinker. His wife drank to excess, and pawned clothing for liquor. On Christmas morning Gallagher begged of her not to drink on that day, and added that he had an appointment to go shooting with friends, but should return to supper and pass the evening with her. He then gave her and the two children trifling Christmas presents, furnished money for the Christmas supper, and sallied forth with his rifle.

In the evening he returned and found the fire out, the children crying, and his wife gone. With an oath he threw the rifle to the floor, and started for the Fifth Ward groggeries. His wife's dissolute habits and unconcern for her little ones had troubled him often. He seems never to have forgotten the wants of the boy and girl, 6 and 3 years old, and the neighbors say that he has often been seen crying over them on his return to a cheerless home, weeping children, and a helpless woman sprawling on the floor.

Toward midnight Gallagher returned bewildered with drink. His wife was lying unconscious on the threshold. Maddened by the sight and the liquor, he seized her head and shoulders, lifted her up, and threw her over the baluster of the stairway. She struck the floor 12 feet below, and uttered one piercing shriek.

The house was speedily in a commotion, and the inmates carried the woman back to her door.

"Gallagher! Gallagher!" they shouted.

"To h— with you all!" was the angry response. "Go away from my door and leave me alone."

They told him he had killed his wife, and he, in return, ordered them off, this time adding a threat that he should shoot anybody who attempted to enter.

While the group were discussing plans of action, the sharp report of the rifle rang through the house. The police were summoned, and, while they pounded the door, Gallagher's voice was again heard, threatening to shoot whoever entered. The door was then battered down. The man was stretched on the floor; his little boy was crying over him, and he clasped the little girl to his breast. Her dress was stained with her father's life-blood. He had shot himself in the abdomen, and he died within fifteen minutes.

The boy, a bright little fellow, told Capt. Bourne that, as his father entered, he loaded his Enfield rifle, kissed both his children several times, and bade them be good and never drink. Then he pulled off one of his shoes, and his stocking; he placed the stock against the stove, and with one hand held the muzzle to the pit of his stomach; with his toe he pulled the trigger back, and the explosion followed.

Four officers took the corpse to the police station on a stretcher; four more followed with the inanimate form of the intoxicated wife. Yesterday morning the Captain said to the Coroner: "The woman is dead drunk; she doesn't know anything about it."

THE DETROIT PARK QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 30.—The opponents of the park job in Detroit have hoped, as a last result, that Attorney-General Ball would call for an injunction restraining the Mayor from issuing the park bonds, but Ball's law-partner at this city has information from him that he does not intend to interfere.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—It is announced that all the mines worked by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have suspended for the balance of the year, and the presumption is that a large number of others will do the same, as the orders on hand are generally supplied.

CHICAGO EVENING BOARD.

EVENING BOARD, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30—9 p. m.—Sales at the Evening Board, 500 brls mess pork, seller February, $14.70; 100 tcs red ticket lard, cash, 8⅞c; 2 cars green hams, 16-lb average, at 8⅝c.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—CATTLE—Offerings very light; mostly stock cattle; transactions light; prices steady on all grades; a shade better on butchers' and shippers' stock. Sales of Texan stock steers at $18.00 per head.

HOGS—Receipts 2,300; most offerings taken at $4.65 @4.75; packers holding off, but sellers urgent for stronger figures. The stock sold is mostly of light weights. Extra lots sold at 10c better, with extreme price of $4.[illegible].

THE REVENUE FRAUD.

Examination of the Books of Jordan, Marsh & Co.

A Clerk of the Firm Playing a Double Role.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—To-day the examination of the books and papers of Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co. was fairly begun, the greater part of Monday having been absorbed in arranging the documents for inspection in detail in the order of the specifications. The representatives of the firm are allowed access to the books in the possession of the detectives, no arrangement whereby they may be examined at the salesroom having been effected. Judge Lowell has ruled that the investigation shall be confined to the specific charges made in the complaint and the cases mentioned in the affidavit. This will prevent the officers from making out a case of such magnitude as they claim their ability to do if they were allowed to go over the whole range of the transactions of the firm.

THE CHARGES,

set forth in the complaint of Special Agent Bingham, specify the various steamers in which the goods were imported, the dates of the several importations, the class of goods, and the numbers and marks of the cases. The first case mentioned relates to a quantity of dress goods, imported March 15, 1869, and the charges are brought down to the 2d of October last, when one case of goods was imported in the steamer Olympus, in which it is alleged that the customs charges were not added to the invoice. The report that F. S. Jackson, the clerk who had exclusive charge of the importations, is the informer, through a brother in the service of the Government in New York, is denied by one of the detectives, who claims that much of his

INFORMATION CAME FROM ABROAD,

though he admits aid from within the establishment. The members of the firm have definite opinions on the subject, to which they do not desire to give publicity. This clerk left the firm's service this morning, and has been seen about the Court-House since. For the present no steps will be taken in the matter further than to complete the investigation now in progress. Should the facts warrant, suits will be pressed by the Government, but not previous to the term which begins on the third Tuesday in March.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from Boston says: "A couple of years ago three of the leading importing houses in New York discovered that Jordan, Marsh & Co. were selling a certain class of goods at 18 per cent lower than they could possibly be purchased in Europe and imported into this country. This fact was reported to the proper officers, and a close watch was kept upon their operations at this port. At about the time the firm was suspected it took into its employ a young man named F. S. Jackson, who was immediately installed as the Custom-House clerk of the establishment, and the books of the foreign importation department were placed entirely under his control." Jackson admits, according to the dispatch, that, during the two years in which he has been employed by the firm, he has at the same time drawn a handsome salary as a secret-service officer of the Treasury Department. In seven cases Jackson asserts that there is indisputable evidence of the guilt of the firm, and the fines imposed upon their conviction will not be less than $1,500,000, and it is possible that this amount may be increased in consequence of the developments from the investigation that is now in progress.

LAWRENCE, KAN.

The Pork-Packing Season—Stock Farm Importation—The Indians on the Border Well Disposed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 30.—The pork-packing season is nearly over, and, as good hogs become scarcer, prices have somewhat advanced, $4.50 @5.00 being paid for first-class hogs. Messrs. Ridenaur & Baker have already packed this season 15,000 hogs, other firms some 7,000, making the total number of hogs packed in Lawrence about 22,000. The pork-packing business has been the means of distributing a large amount of money throughout the county, and in a great measure relieved the distress among the producing classes, brought about by the financial depression.

Mr. Ben Fakers has added to his stock farm in this city five fine thoroughbred stallions from Rhode Island. These horses cost an aggregate of $25,000, and will add materially to the attractiveness of this celebrated stud farm.

The club room of the Anti-Monopoly Club was filled last evening, to hear an address from the Hon. Warren Chase, of St. Louis, on the subject of "Reform in Government."

Indian Agent Hoag reports the Indians quiet on the border. He says that since the suspension of the military order, the Comanches are bringing in all the horses they have stolen from Texas the past year. The report that the bridges that were burned on last Saturday on the Kansas Pacific Railroad were fired by the Indians has proved to be without foundation.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland.

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT

BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Illinois St. Andrew's Society.

NOTICE.

The Officers and Members of this Society are cordially invited to visit the President, at his residence, No. 2[illegible] Twenty-fifth-st., on New Year's Day, to take snuff from the Society's mull, and such other refreshment as may be agreeable. Cottage Grove cars to Twenty-fifth-st., thence east to No. [illegible].

ROBERT HERVEY,
President Illinois St. Andrew's Society.

WANTED.

I have been employed by Messrs. Tefft, Griswold & Co., of New York, holding a secondary position in their Notion Department for the past five years, but will be open for an engagement with any Notion Department or House in Chicago from this date. References, above-named firm. Address MORTON D. BOGUE, care Tefft, Griswold & Co., N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DR. J. B. WALKER, 181 South Clark-st., Chicago, attends exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and has a large stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES. Established A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

We, the undersigned, have this day dissolved partnership. S. L. Fosse assuming all liabilities, and will collect all outstanding debts.

S. L. FOSSE,
C. A. DAHL.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

The prominent features in local business and finances to-day were the advance in the price of wheat and the continued heavy shipments Eastward. It is a noteworthy fact that the engagements of cars for the shipment of wheat and other products to Baltimore are larger now than ever known before. Nearly 100 cars per day are now being shipped by that route, and Baltimore is getting to be a formidable rival to even New York in the export of Western products to Europe. The amount of exchange made against the present shipments is very large, but the demand for New York exchange is enormous. Besides the recent remittance of nearly half a million by the city, several of the Western railroads are sending amounts ranging from $200,000 to $300,000 each, to pay dividends and January interest on bonds. These heavy remittances are one cause of the present increasing tightness of the money market, but they are also an argument in favor of an easy money market after the 1st of January, because all these large amounts must then be disbursed. The money will be paid into the hands of capitalists, who will put it into circulation, either by the payment of debts or by investment.

The demand for money for local use in the carrying of grain and provisions is still very large, but otherwise it is very light. The demand from mercantile departments of trade is very light. The dry goods, grocery, and hardware merchants are collecting so satisfactorily in the country that they require comparatively little accommodation from the banks. In fact, the condition of these lines of trade in this city was never better than now. The manufacturing interest is the only one in this city which seems to lag behind in the general revival of business from the effects of the panic. Of the different branches of manufacturing, many will doubtless soon revive, but there are also some which will scarcely recover their former activity for several years. These are the establishments that grew up in the great extension of railroads,—bridge-building, car-building, car-wheel factories, a large part of the rolling-mill business in the manufacture of railroad bars, etc., etc.

New York exchange was sold to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium, and several of the banks, in default of a sufficient supply of bills made against the shipment of produce, are shipping currency to New York.

BANKRUPTCY OF NATIONAL BANKS.

A most important decision was given to-day by Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, in the case of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, to the effect that a National Bank cannot be thrown into bankruptcy. The Court held that the sections of the National Currency act which provide for the appointment by the Comptroller of the Currency of a Receiver, in cases where the solvency of the bank are in question, were not superseded by the National Bankrupt law passed two years subsequent. If this decision is sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, there is no mode of procedure against a National Bank that refuses to pay its depositors but in an action of debt, according to the usual process prior to the passage of the Bankrupt law.

The recent decision of one of the Courts, that hotel-keepers were exempt from the provisions of the National Bankrupt law, was apparently made on the merely technical ground that hotel-keepers were not mentioned in the Bankrupt law. But the Bankrupt law does specify "bankers," and the ground for this decision in regard to National Banks seems to be that a standard condition for all National Banks is required in the National Currency act, and that this condition is an evidence of solvency. The delinquencies from this standard condition which call for the appointment of a Receiver by the Comptroller of the Currency are specified in the National Currency act as follows: When capital stock is below the legal minimum; failure to make the specified reserve good; deficiency in special surplus; failure to appoint redeeming agent, or to redeem notes; failure to sell capital stock; for certifying checks unlawfully. The National Currency act, however, provides no test of the general character of the bills receivable held by a National Bank, and in view of this defect of the law it appears that if National Banks are exempt from the provisions of the National Bankrupt law, they may really be insolvent and yet cannot be thrown into bankruptcy like other debtors.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

It seems reasonably certain now that the Bankrupt law will not be repealed. The numerous protests which have been sent to Congress from every considerable city in the country against the inconsiderate action of the House have demonstrated that the commercial community are by no means so largely in favor of the repeal as was supposed. The question of amending the law is therefore the prominent one now. In this connection we print some suggestions of a correspondent, "A. M.," whose letter is too long to print in full. He says:

The Thirty-fifth section, which declares preferences and fraudulent conveyances void, needs amendment in reducing the time of avoidance of preferences to sixty days, instead of four months (as now), and the time of avoiding a fraudulent conveyance or payment to four instead of six months (as now). Sixty days' time is long enough, and it disturbs ordinary business transactions too much to cut out transactions four months before filing a petition. In this connection I would also suggest the repeal of that part of the thirty-ninth section which allows an adjudication to pass for "suffering property to be taken on legal process," although a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States would seem to make this repeal unnecessary unless the sufferance was intentional and fraudulent.

Another amendment of the law seems desirable in compelling an immediate trial on the return day, unless for good cause shown a continuance can be suffered. The denial of the acts of bankruptcy should be under oath.

Power should be given to send process into another district than the one where the petition has been filed.

Upon the dismissal of a petition for involuntary bankruptcy, there should be allowed a suggestion of damages, which can be collected by execution or rule. With these and other amendments which have been suggested, the law would produce satisfactory results. We have now reached a period, after a seven years' trial of the law, when we have more uniformity in the decisions rendered by District Judges, and some important opinions upon main points from the highest tribunal in the land. We are just beginning to have more knowledge upon controverted points, when Congress rudely steps in and passes a sweeping repeal, without debate or consideration as to the necessity of the act. With Congressmen, popular clamor decides the issue, in the face of the fact that almost all civilized countries have bankrupt laws.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Money closed easy at 6@7 per cent.

Sterling dull at 108¾@108⅞ for 60 days; 109⅝ for sight. The new plan of quoting exchange will go into operation here Friday next. Instead of the present asking rates for long and demand sterling, the quotations will be $4.84@4.88, under the new plan of exchange, as indicated by the mint value in dollars.

Customs receipts, $256,000.

Gold, after selling at 110⅝, closed at 110¼.

Loans were at 6, 7, 1 1-32, and 7 per cent gold for carrying; the final rate was 6 per cent.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,869,000 gold, mostly for January interest, and $495,000 currency interest.

The gold clearings were $43,000,000.

Governments were firm and in good demand.

State bonds were dull. Stocks were dull in the morning, but during the afternoon active and strong. The principal strength was in Panama, St. Paul preferred, Northwestern, Western Union, and New York Central. The first named rose from 105⅝ to 109, and the advance in the other shares ranged from ⅛ to 1⅛ per cent. Northwestern was unusually prominent in dealings, and the last sales were at the highest prices of the day. St. Paul preferred advanced to 66 bid, with very little stock offering. New York Central sold at 99¼, and Rock Island at 100, the highest figures since the panic. Pacific Mail advanced to 38⅛, and Western Union to 73½, on increased business. Wabash sold up to 40⅜, and Union Pacific was steady at 30⅛ to 30⅜. The general market closed firm in tone.

The stock sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 73,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Western Union, 4,500 Union Pacific, 1,600 Wabash, 4,700 Pacific Mail, 1,600 Ohios, 15,000 New York Central, 8,200 St. Paul, 11,000 Lake Shore, 1,800 Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, 1,800 Rock Island, and 7,000 Northwestern common.

Sterling, 108⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¼	Coupons, '67	119
Coupons, '62	113½	Coupons, '68	118⅜
Coupons, '64	114½	10-40s	112½
Coupons, '65	115¾	Currency 6s	114⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	118¼	New 5s	111

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	65½	St. Paul pfd	65⅜
Western Union	73⅛	Wabash	40⅜
Quicksilver	28	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	91⅛	Ft. Wayne	89
Wells Fargo (ex. div.)	66	Terre Haute	14⅛
American Express	57⅛	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex	68	Chicago & Alton	102½
Pacific Mail	38⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	108
New York Central	99⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	30½
Erie	44⅛	C., C. & C.	72
Erie pfd	70	C., B. & Q.	95⅛
Harlem, ex. div	119	Lake Shore	76⅛
Harlem pfd	116	Indiana Central	27⅛
Michigan Central	76⅛	Illinois Central	94
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	85⅛	Union Pacific stock	30⅛
Northwestern	57	Union Pacific bonds	83⅛
Northwestern pfd	69	Central Pacific bonds	95⅛
Rock Island	99⅛	Del., Lack & W	103⅛
N. J. Central	102	B., Hartford & Erie	3⅛
St. Paul	41⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Dec. 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

Washington st, 160 ft e of Dearborn st, s f, 30x180 ft, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $90,000. Albert Crosby to William H. Fuller.

Lake st, 100 ft e of LaSalle st, s f, 20x150 ft, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $50,000. Charles Busby to Albert Crosby.

West Erie st, 141 9-10 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x123 8-10 ft, dated Dec. 26; consideration, $2,000.

Keith st, 294 ft s of Chicago av, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $850.

Same as the above, dated Dec. 27; consideration, $2,019.

Clinton st, 153 ft s of West Lake st, w f, 52x150 ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $23,582.

Larrabee st, 273½ ft s of Centre st, w f, 25x127 ft, dated Dec. 30; consideration, $1,050.

Schiller st, 200 ft e of Sedgwick st, s f, 22x66⅜ ft, with buildings, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $1,250.

Michigan st, 50 ft w of North Market st, s f, 75x100 ft, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $15,000.

West Congress st, 146 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 50x132 ft, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $3,500.

Trumbull av, 350 ft s of West Fifteenth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $500.

Bushnell st, 111 3-10 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 25x125 ft, with buildings, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $3,000.

Twenty-ninth st, s e cor of Vernon av, n f, 57x100 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,200.

Honore st, 162 7-10 ft, s of Madison st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $10,000.

Jefferson st, 200 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 50x93 ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $3,125.

Hammond st, 163 ft s of Wisconsin st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $2,100.

Sixteen lots in Central Park Second Addition, dated Dec. 29; consideration, $16,000.

Washington st, 120 ft e of Dearborn st, s f, 40x180 ft, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $120,000. Albert Crosby to Edwin Lee Brown.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Aldine st, e of Evanston road, s f, 75x166 ft, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $7,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 30 to 32, in Block 2, in Heintz's part of n ½ n ½ of s w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $850.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	13,673	7,604	11,679	1,921
Wheat, bu	230,810	26,969	114,821	12,852
Corn, bu	40,495	120,665	2,378	2,883
Oats, bu	34,810	36,250	15,650	12,198
Rye, bu	3,810	7,627	1,484	....
Barley, bu	11,680	12,855	12,517	9,736
Grass seed, lbs	81,950	29,430	59,196	19,490
Flax seed, lbs	63,440	17,340	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	28,000	32,800	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	276,700	232,700	1026,307	2788,396
Beef, brls	85	72	115	170
Pork, brls	1,027	30	250	332
Lard, lbs	107,730	177,270	160,290	825,390
Tallow, lbs	39,150	19,250	152,980	62,470
Butter, lbs	114,312	61,407	28,028	....
Dressed hogs, No	2,676	1,427	2,640	2,065
Live hogs, No	16,295	40,104	1,903	2,819
Cattle, No	1,918	1,282	1,099	747
Sheep, No	1,3[illegible]8	475	541	384
Hides, lbs	273,730	132,010	211,460	193,001
Highwines, brls	50	510	19	75
Wool, lbs	46,020	37,420	93,304	800
Potatoes, bu	700	303	....	....
Lumber, m ft	161	245	551	410
Shingles, m	80	520	474	298
Lath, m	....	....	5	44
Salt, brls	....	875	894	362

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,816 bu wheat; 4,101 bu corn; 2,312 bu oats; 243 bu rye; 3,110 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 337 cars wheat; 62 cars corn; 23 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 12 cars barley. Total, 444 cars, or 160,000 bu.

The State Registrar of Grain has addressed the following communication to the proprietors of the grain elevators in this city. We may add that several of these gentlemen have already signified their entire willingness to comply with the law in this respect; they say that the resulting annoyance will fall upon the shippers, not upon themselves:

DEC. 30, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to call your attention to the following extracts from the Warehouse law of 1871:

Sec. 12 (requiring warehousemen to furnish certain daily reports) contains these words: "The aggregate of such reported cancellations corresponding in amount, kind, and *grade* with the amount so reported, delivered, or shipped."

Sec. 17 says: "It shall not be lawful for any public warehouseman to mix any grain of different grades together. . . . . Nor shall he attempt to deliver grain of one grade for another," etc.

Sec. 25 says: "Any warehouseman of any public warehouse who shall remove any property from store—except to preserve it from fire or other sudden danger—without the return and cancellation of any and all outstanding receipts *that may have been issued to represent such property*, shall, when convicted thereof, be deemed guilty of a crime," etc.

In accordance with the above provisions of the law, I deem it my duty to inform you that hereafter this office will not accept cancellations of one grade of grain for any shipment consisting in part of a different grade; nor can receipts issued from one warehouse be regarded as representing property stored in another, even though both warehouses be owned by the same person or firm.

In view of these facts, I respectfully request that hereafter all orders issued by you for grain to be delivered from any warehouse owned or managed by you be made to correspond *in every particular* with the receipts upon which such order is issued. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

TROILUS H. TYNDALE,
Acting Warehouse Registrar.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day in the aggregate, and grain was generally higher, while provisions were weak at a little above the average of yesterday. There was a fair demand for shipment, but the bulk of the trading was speculative, as usual at this season, and was largely in settlement, where settlements remained to be made. The receipts of grain continue small, except in wheat.

There was little or no change in the situation of the dry goods market. A fair amount of trading was accomplished in the staple goods department, but dress goods and all fancy fabrics were to some extent neglected. Prices were generally well sustained, while for sheetings, shirtings, prints, ticks, denims, &c., they were unqualifiedly firm. The demand for groceries was only fair, orders being mostly for moderate amounts just to freshen assortments. Firmness continues a feature of the market both for staple and side goods, the tendency in the former generally being upward. Coffees were again strong, and the quotation of prime, choice, and fancy Rio, and of Singapore Java, were put up another ½c. Sugars were also higher, advancing an ⅛c all around. Rice is quoted higher at the sources of supply, and an early upward movement here is confidently looked for. Sirups, spices, soaps, candles, and starch are all firmly held. In the butter and cheese markets there was only a fair amount of trading, but prices were firm,—the latter article advancing another ½c, or to 15@15½c for New York factory, and to 14@15c for Western do. Dried fruits were active and firm, so far as the more staple articles were concerned, but citron, layer raisins, lemon-peel, and fancy fruits generally, are more quiet and easier. Apples, peaches, and blackberries are active and advancing, stocks being light and mainly in few hands. Nuts were quoted dull and lower. In the leather and pig-iron market there is increasing activity and firmer prices. No changes were reported in paints and oils. Tobacco and wood remain quiet and unchanged.

Building materials and lumber were very quiet, and in their general features unchanged. A few small orders for lumber and shingles are received each day, but aside from this the market is quiet. Iron and metals were in light demand at previous prices. Nails are firm at $4.25 rates; also, tin-plate at $12.00. Drugs and chemicals were in moderate request, and quotations were unaltered, except for three or four articles, which were easier. The demand for hay was confined to filling a few orders, and prices, at least for timothy, were, as a rule, sustained, the offerings being moderate. Hops were dull. The wool market was quiet, and stocks are very much reduced. No change of importance was reported in hides. Apples, cranberries, and other green fruits were dull, and the fruits named sell at various prices, though choice sound lots are held at full figures. Poultry and game were dull and lower, with liberal offerings.

Highwines were in good demand, and ruled a shade firmer at the recent decline. Buyers were free at 93c, but would not pay more. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 93c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in active demand, and advanced 15c under a rather light supply. The market opened at $6.00 for good lots, and advanced to $6.15 per 100 lbs at the close. Sales were reported of 108 head choice at $6.25; 366 at $6.15; 1,235 at $6.12½; 118 at $6.10; 49 at $6.05; 705 at $6.00; and 80 on private terms. Total, 2,661 head.

Provisions were more active, and averaged a shade higher, in sympathy with a further rise of 10c per 100 lbs in the price of live hogs. Mess pork was in good demand early, and rose 10@15c per brl; but the inquiry fell off, and the advance was lost. Lard was 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, but weakened toward the close, in company with pork. Meats were inquired for to a considerable extent, and were strong at previous prices, hams being firmer. Packers are not offering many meats, as they have little that is unsold, and some of them have sold ahead, while the production is reduced by the fact that the packing-houses are mostly run on short time, owing to the scarcity of hogs. The European demand for product is reviving, but most buyers seem to be afraid of present prices, and take hold unwillingly. The speculative interest in pork is as strong as ever, and most of the deals out being for February and March, there will probably be little pressure either way over the delivery of pork on the January option. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $14.30@14.35; do seller January, $14.35@14.40; do seller February, $14.70@14.75; do seller March, $15.12½@15.15; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.00; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.45@8.50; do seller January, $8.45@8.50; do seller February, $8.75@8.80; do seller March, $9.00@9.05. Green hams at 8¼@8½c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 8½@9⅝c. Green shoulders at 5c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅜@6½c; do short clear, 7c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5¼@5⅜c for shoulders, 7@7⅛c for short ribs and long clear, and 7⅜@7½c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5¼@5⅜c; do Cumberlands, 7⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 7⅜@7⅝c; do short clear, 7⅝@7½c; do long cut hams, 9⅛@9⅜c. Meats, seller February, about ⅜@½c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 6⅛@6⅜c; grease quotable at 4½@6c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, cash, or seller the month, at $14.50; 250 brls do at $14.40; 100 brls do at $14.30; 750 brls do seller January at $14.50; 1,000 brls do seller February at $14.90; 750 brls do at $14.85; 1,000 brls do at $14.80; 1,000 brls do at $14.77½; 1,500 brls do at $14.75; 500 brls do at $14.70; 500 brls do seller March at $15.25; 450 tcs lard, cash or seller January, at $8.50; 250 tcs do at $8.47½; 100 tcs do at $8.40; 500 tcs do seller February at $8.85; 1,500 tcs do at $8.80; 100 tcs do at $8.75; 250 tcs do seller March at 9½c; 750 tcs do at $9.05; 1,000 tcs do at 9c; 500 boxes shoulders at 5½c; 250,000 lbs do seller March at 6c, loose; 90,000 lbs short ribs at 7⅛c; 100,000 lbs do at 7⅛c; 50,000 lbs do seller March at 7⅝c; 1,500 boxes do at 7⅝c, cash; 300 boxes Cumberlands on private terms; 750 boxes short clear at 7⅝c; 100,000 lbs do seller February at 7⅝c, loose; 18,000 pcs and 100,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8½c; 20,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 7⅞c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 9½c; 100 tcs do at 9½c.

Flour was very quiet, the demand being exceedingly light. Shippers were not bidding, and local dealers took but little. Holders were firm in their views, owing to the rise in wheat, but no advance has been effected, though some brands are understood to be held 10c per brl higher. Bran was firm and quiet. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $6.12½; 500 brls do (Watertown Fancy) and 50 brls do at $6.00; 800 brls do on private terms; 50 brls superfine at $4.50; 40 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls rye on private terms. Total, 1,640 brls. Also 10 tons corn meal at $20.50, on track; 10 tons bran at $12.50, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75 @ 7.50
Choice do	8.00 @ 9.25
Red winters	5.75 @ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.62½@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.25
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00 @ 4.25
Common do	2.50 @ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.75
Buckwheat do	7.50 @ 8.00
Bran	12.50 @13.00

Wheat was active, and generally strong, at an average of nearly 2c per bu higher than yesterday. The news received last evening of a further advance in Liverpool caused some excitement, which was increased this morning by other advices quoting that market still higher. New York was strong, in sympathy, and these facts induced an active demand here, which caused an upward movement, though the early advance was too great to be sustained. The receipts were ample enough to keep the price of cash wheat considerably below the option to deliver next Friday, though Nos. 1 and 3 were in good shipping request, and the No. 2 was readily taken to carry against February options. The latter were much more active than usual, the January deals being mostly settled up. There is some difficulty in understanding the statistics of the wheat movement, as presented to us from New York, because the figures do not exactly "jibe;" but it seems certain that Great Britain is in need of wheat, and will draw on us liberally for it all through the winter. It is this expectation which gives confidence here. Seller January opened at $1.18, advanced to $1.18¾, declined to $1.17¼, rose to $1.18¼, and receded to $1.17⅝ at the close. Seller February sold at $1.20⅛@1.21¼, closing at $1.20¼. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.17@1.18¼, closing at $1.17⅝, but was at one time ⅜c below January. No. 1 spring closed relatively firm at $1.18½, and $1.19½ for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.13; and rejected do at $1.08, in houses where it was wanted by shippers. Cash sales were reported of 7,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.19; 4,400 bu do at $1.18½; 24,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.17¾; 37,200 bu do at $1.17½; 12,800 do at $1.17⅝; 25,400 bu do at $1.17¼; 6,000 bu do at $1.17⅛; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13½; 1,200 bu do at $1.13; 800 bu do at $1.12¾; 3,600 bu do at $1.112½; 1,600 bu do $1.12¼; 12,400 bu do at $1.12; 1,200 bu rejected spring at $1.09; 3,200 bu do at $1.07; 800 bu do at $1.06½; 2,400 bu do at $1.06. Total, 145,800 bu.

Corn was much more active, in the speculative direction, and averaged a grade higher than yesterday, though rather unsettled. Liverpool was quoted lower early, but New York was strong, and our receipts were very moderate, while the advance in wheat tended to elevate corn. There was a brisk demand for the February option from investors, but it did not last through the session, and the market broke towards the close in consequence. There is still considerable faith in corn, and a good many are buying, but sellers are rather more numerous, as some of our largest operators have concluded that, though corn may sell in the summer higher than now, yet the chances are that present quotations cannot be sustained through the winter, as there is very little Eastern demand, and our stocks are accumulating on a tight money market. Hence they sell freely. Seller January opened at 54¼c, declined at 53⅝c, advanced to 54¼c, receded to 52½c, and closed at 53⅝c. Seller February sold at 54⅝@55⅜c, closing at 54½c. Seller May sold at 60@60½c, closing firm at the inside. Cash No. 2 corn was very quiet; it closed at 53½c for old, and 50c for new. Rejected closed at 51c for old, and 46c for new. Cash sales were reported of 5,800 bu No. 2 at 54½c; 3,200 bu do at 54c; 4,000 bu do at 53⅝c; 800 bu do new at 52½c; 400 bu do at 52c; 400 bu do at 50c; 2,000 bu rejected at 51½c; 3,600 bu do at 52c; 2,400 bu new do at 46½c; 3,200 bu do at 46c. Total, 30,800 bu.

Oats were in active speculative demand, and averaged fully ½c higher, in consequence. New York was quoted stronger, and sympathy with wheat helped to create the firmer feeling here. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, or seller January, sold at 38⅛@38⅝c, closing with the inside bid; a few car lots sold at 38⅜c. Seller February sold at 39½@39⅝c, and seller May at 44c, the latter closing a shade easier. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 38⅜c; 5,000 bu do at 38⅝c; 6,600 bu do at 38½c; 600 bu rejected at 34c; 600 bu do at 33c; 1,200 bu do at 32½c. Total, 15,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade firmer, though in light demand; but the supply is quite limited, and our receipts are steadily small. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2, on 2c storage, at 78c; 400 bu do at 77½c, and 1,600 bu regular do at 77c. Total, 2,400 bu.

Barley was more active, and stronger; No. 2 opened apparently weak, but soon advanced to $1.40, which was 2c higher than yesterday, and closed steady. No. 3 was in good demand for shipment, at the outside prices of yesterday, $1.13 being the general market for car lots on 2c storage. Rejected was irregular, as usual, at 93c@$1.00, according to location and date of receipt. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.39; 400 bu No. 3 (N. W.) at $1.14, and 400 bu do at $1.13½; 8,000 bu do (fresh) at $1.13; 4,400 bu do regular at $1.11; 2,000 bu rejected at $1.00; 2,000 bu do at 94c; 400 bu do at 93c; 400 bu by sample at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.45. 400 bu do at $1.40; 400 do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.05, on track. Total, 35,200 bu.

The rate of through freights on produce to Europe has been reduced about 5c per 100 lbs to-day, in face of the railroad difficulties. This is because there is not now such a pressure to forward meats and lard as earlier in the season.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Dec. 27, 1873.	Dec. 20, 1873.	Dec. 28, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 red	336	....	....
No. 2 red	1,403	1,403	....
No. 3 winter	1,359	1,359	1,637
Rejected winter	279	279	....
No. 1 spring	26,628	19,984	5,582
No. 2 spring	707,575	486,336	743,331
No. 3 spring	62,288	79,631	221,299
No. 1 N. W. spring	79,586	60,150	2,333
No. 2 N. W. spring	470,584	379,485	6,777
Rejected spring	27,523	20,825	32,659
No grade spring	....	226	39
Total	1,337,561	1,049,678	1,019,555
CORN.			
White	3,324	4,064	....
Yellow	31,670	31,297	7,089
No. 1	60,650	60,237	40,331
High mixed	196,998	183,779	....
No. 2	722,650	669,988	1,339,334
Rejected	100,093	74,498	19,823
No. 2 kiln-dried	....	....	3,533
No grade	1,874	2,412	....
Total	1,117,264	1,026,225	1,410,140
OATS.			
No. 1	4,057	4,479	3,389
No. 2 white	63,406	53,730	....
No. 2	260,781	194,003	743,035
Rejected	61,373	59,181	57,598
No grade	2,200	691	....
Total	391,817	312,084	805,022
RYE.			
No. 1	1,608	1,608	5,20[illegible]
No. 2	63,286	61,378	183,252
Rejected	2,212	661	1,670
No grade	452	100	....
Total	57,558	63,747	190,127
BARLEY.			
No. 1	456	456	....
No. 2	253,766	242,458	215,150
No. 3	163,263	167,035	61,000
Rejected	22,237	18,403	24,886
No grade	787	443	....
Total	440,509	428,794	300,536

Total of all kinds, 3,394,709 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 327,883 bu wheat, 91,037 bu corn, 79,733 bu oats, 3,811 bu rye, 11,715 bu barley. Total increase, 514,169 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received on 'Change to-day:

DEC. 30.—London—Cargoes off coast both wheat and corn improving. Cargoes on passage, wheat firm, corn strong. Cargoes of No. 2 spring wheat, off coast, 60s @60s 6d. Cargoes of American mixed corn, off coast, 37s 3d. Liverpool—Wheat improving; California white, 13s 8d@14s; spring, 12s 5@12s 11d. Corn steady.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—12:30 p. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 8d; white, 13s 5d@13s 8d; Club, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 38s. Lard, 40s 6d. Pork, 60s. Receipts wheat, past three days, 37,000 qrs, of which 21,000 were American.

LATER—2:30 p. m.—Club wheat, 14s@14s 3d; white, 13s 7d@13s 11d; spring, 12s 3d@12s 10d; winter, 12s 4d @12s 8d. Corn, 37s 9d. Rest unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly says:

The export movement in pork, lard, and bacon was last week nearly four and a half million pounds less than during the previous week. The movement, so far in this season, to Germany and the Continent, has been less marked than last season. This deficiency on the week in the export may perhaps be more than made good by the estoppal in transit in the export movement of the hog product, arrived at Portland, but delayed in export for want of steamer room.

The foreign exports of the hog product from the ports of New York and other undermentioned places from Oct. 28, to Dec. 23, 1873, inclusive, as compared with the exports from all United States ports, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 21, 1872, were as follows:

From	*Pork, brls.*	*Lard, lbs.*	*Bacon, hams, and shoulders, lbs.*
New York	40,840	36,939,654	43,608,934
Boston	12,181	1,772,250	14,635,534
Portland	115	1,111,390	1,287,843
Montreal	76	173,000	903,900
Philadelphia	3,143	877,764	66,589
Baltimore	1,246	1,661,128	93,385
New Orleans	166	13,420	145,000
Total Oct. 28 to Dec. 23, 1873	57,763	*42,547,606	60,823,135
Total all U. S. ports Nov. 1, to Dec. 21, 1872	47,882	33,723,409	39,740,284
Increase	9,881	8,824,197	21,082,851

The position of the foreign exports of the new crop from Oct. 28 to Dec. 23, from above ports, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1 to Dec. 21, 1872, is as follows:

	1872.	1873.	*Increase.*
Pork, lbs	9,576,400	11,552,600	1,976,200
Lard, lbs	33,723,409	42,647,606	8,824,197
Bacon, lbs	39,740,284	60,823,135	21,082,851
Total	81,040,093	114,923,341	31,883,248
No. hogs packed to Dec. 20	2,711,034	3,580,592	869,558

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon and lower, selling down to $1.16¼, then up to $1.17 for January, closing at the outside, and at $1.20 seller February. Corn was quiet and ⅛c lower, selling at 53½@53⅝c seller January, closing at 53⅝c, and at 54½@54⅝c for February, closing at the inside. Sales in provisions include 500 brls mess pork at $14.70 seller February, and 200 tcs lard at 9c seller March. There was a good inquiry for meats for both present and future delivery.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

ALCOHOL—Quotable at $1.86@1.91 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—The demand is chiefly for choice beans, and prices are steady. Peas are quiet. We repeat: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu in bags, and $1.40 in brls.

BAGGING—Prices of grain bags range the same as a week ago, where they are steady and firm. Business is still slack, but there are indications of an early revival of trade; and, as stocks in the East, as well as in this market, are very moderate, the next movement of prices is likely to be in an upward direction. Burlaps are quiet and easy, as are also gunnies. Wool sacks are inactive and nominal: Stark A, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag A, 29c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—The market has been rather quiet during the past six days, though a good many small orders have been received. The market is firm at the given quotations: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 6@7c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Business still slack, and prices for all materials are little better than nominal, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₰ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₰ brl; white sand, ₰ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₰ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₰ brl; fire brick, ₰ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.40; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay ₰ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—A good degree of activity has been noticeable in the butter trade throughout the past week, but, under more liberal offerings, the market has weakened a trifle. The weakness, however, has not, as yet, amounted to a positive decline, and, at this stage of the season, it is scarcely probable that the supply will be increased sufficiently to cause any material depreciation. There is no accumulation here worth mentioning, and, while holders show a little more inclination to meet the views of buyers, there is no special anxiety to realize at any considerable concession, and, at our quotations, the market may be considered steady. Sales are chiefly at 20@30c, but, for fancy lots, there are free buyers at 32@34c. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@34c; medium to good, 22@27c; inferior to common, 15@20c; common to choice roll, 18@30c.

CANNED GOODS—The unmistakable upward tendency of prices is causing some speculative inquiry for certain lines of canned fruits, and the quotations of peaches, raspberries, and strawberries are advanced a trifle. Stocks are known to be lighter than usual in all the principal markets of the country, and holders seem to entertain the opinion that the upward movement of prices can not much longer be delayed. For the season the demand is fair, which, however, is not saying much. We now quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 2.25@ 2.75
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@ 3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	3.50@ 3.75
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb., new	2.25@ 2.75
Raspberries	3.00@ 3.25
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.10
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb., new	1.75@ 2.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb, new	2.25@ 2.50
Corn, Elgin, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Yarmouth, new	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod, new	2.50@ 2.70
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@ 2.60
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.25@ 1.50
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.25
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	2.75@ 2.90
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	3.90@ 4.25

CHEESE—The past week has witnessed a further decided advance in the prices of this staple, New York factory now being quoted at 15@15½c, and Western do at 14@15c. There is no considerable amount of cheese remaining in first hands, East or West, and, as jobbers are not as liberally supplied as in former years at this season, there are pretty good grounds for believing that the market will still further advance as the season wears away. Jobbers are making no effort to increase sales at the current rates, which are as follows: New York factory, mild, 15@15½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 14@15c; lower grades, 11@13c.

COAL—The colder weather of the past week has had the effect to slightly stimulate the demand for fuel, but the increased demand has not visibly effected values, as the market is overstocked, and sellers are anxious to realize. An important change, and a welcome one for consumers, is the reduction of $1.00 ₰ ton in the price of Lackawanna,—now quoted at $9.00 delivered, which is as low a point as has been reached at any time during the season. Prices of soft coals remain unchanged. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Midway, $5.50.

COOPERAGE—The offerings of packers' goods have been very large, particularly of pork barrels, owing, it is said, largely to the fact that many country packers have closed their houses for the season, and there has also been a falling off in the local demand. Prices have been irregular and lower, the greatest decline being in pork barrels. No change was reported to-day. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m. Sales include 7 cars at $1.30 for pork barrels, and $1.50 for tierces.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The business of the week has been rather light, as usual at this season. We note a slight reduction in the price of citric acid, camphor, and iodide of potassium, and an advance in castor oil. Otherwise there was no variation in quotations, which are:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.45	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	30	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	56	@	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Asafoetida, lb	45	@	50
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90	@	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	25	@	30
Blue-vitrol, lb	14	@	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.55	@	1.60
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.25	@	1.30
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	30	@	35
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	31	@	35
Gum opium, lb	8.75	@	9.00
Gum shellac, lb	60	@	70
Glue, white, lb	45	@	55
Iodine, lb	8.50	@	9.00
Lye, cone, case	8.00	@	8.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00	@	6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.60	@	2.00
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.25	@	5.75
Potassa, chlor., lb	50	@	55
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	5.75	@	6.00
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.75	@	1.80
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.25	@	1.50
Sal epsom, lb	3½	@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb	4½	@	6

EGGS—The receipts of fresh eggs have been moderate, but ample to meet all requirements, which were chiefly local, and prices have been steady at 23@24c. Pickled and limed lots bring 15@20c, according to condition.

FEATHERS—A little easier feeling has developed itself, owing to a decline elsewhere. The receipts are fair, and dealers are buying at 60@62c, the outside being for extra live-geese feathers. The jobbing trade is light; Good to choice live-geese feathers, 60@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash.

FISH—Although just at present the market has an appearance of dullness, the indications of an early revival of trade are very flattering, and, at the relatively low prices now prevalent, there is a decidedly firm undertone to the market. While the market is liberally stocked with the different descriptions of fish, there is no over-supply, and the probabilities are that a month hence some descriptions will rule materially higher. Following are the current quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $9.75@10.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The "holiday trade" is now virtually over for the present season, and consequently there is a falling off in the demand for layer raisins, citron, lemon peel, &c., and a sensible easing up of prices for those articles, but for those lines of goods that are in every-day use, such as prunes, currants, apples, peaches, and blackberries, the demand continues uninterruptedly good, and the market retains its buoyant tone. Less activity in the nut trade is noted, and some descriptions are lower. During the week a further material advance has taken place in prices of apples, peaches, blackberries, and currants, while citron, lemon peel, Texas pecans, and almonds are quoted lower. We revise our list as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 10@10½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.75@2.85; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $2.90@3.10; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7⅜@8½c; citron, 32@35c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan, sliced, 11½@12c; Michigan quarters, 10½@11c; Western do, 8½@9½c; Southern do, 8@8½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 13@14c; do, mixed, 9½@10½c; blackberries, new, 14@14½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 26@27c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

FURS—The receipts were a trifle larger, and there has been a fair inquiry from dealers at previous prices. Following are the quotations for Western furs. Northern skins are worth from 15 to 30 per cent more: Mink, No. 1, large, $1.50; do No. 1, small and medium, $1.25; do No. 2, 87½c; do No. 3, 40c; do No. 4, 10c; raccoon, No. 1, 40c; do No. 2 and No. 1, small, 25c; do No. 3, 15c; do No. 4, 5c; muskrat, fall, 12½c; do winter, 14c; do kittens, 5c; skunk, black prime, 50c; do short striped prime, 30c; do narrow striped prime, 20c; do broad striped prime, 5c; otter, No. 1, $6.00; do No. 2 and No. 1 small, $4.00; do No. 3, $2.00; do No. 4, 50c; fisher, No. 1, $7.00; do No. 2, $5.00; do No. 3, $2.50; do No. 4, 75c; wolf, No. 1, large mountain, $1.75; do No. 2, do, $1.25; do No. 3, do, 50c; do No. 4, do, 25c; do No. 1, small prairie, 75c; do No. 2, do, 50c; do No. 3, do, 25c; do No. 4, do, 10c; beaver, well furred and clean, per lb, $1.50; do stagy and heavy, per lb, 75c; martin, No. 1, $2.50; bear, No. 1, black, $10.00; do No. 1, cub, $4.00; silver gray fox, $5.00@52.00; cross fox, No. 1, $2.00@4.00; red fox, No. 1, $1.50; gray fox, No. 1, 50c; kid fox, No. 1, 35c; lynx, No. 1, $2.00; wolverine, No. 1, $3.50; wild cat, average, 25c; badger, average, 10 to 40c; opossum, 6c; deerskin, in hair, red and short blue, per lb, 30c; deerskin, in hair, gray, per lb, 25c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and cranberries are in light demand at about former prices. The offerings, particularly of apples, are liberal. Other fruit is quiet, and tolerably steady. We quote: Lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; Southern oranges, $7.00@11.50 per brl; Valencia do, $13.00@13.50 per case; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; common to fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.00@12.50; do, Cary's, $13.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per box, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Early in the week under review there was a good degree of activity in the different departments of the grocery market, but during yesterday and to-day business was a little slack. The market, however, has lost none of its firmness. On the contrary, the leading staples are generally stronger, while coffees, sugars, and rice have actually advanced within the past two days—the first mentioned article to the extent of ⅛@¼c. Trade is quite as active as in previous seasons at a like period, and, as stocks are in excellent shape, and collections prompt, our jobbers express satisfaction with the general situation. The *American Grocer* says of the coffee market: "The upward movement in Brazils continues. Congress has adjourned until Jan. 5, and, although it is doubtful what action that body will take concerning the replacing of the duty on coffee, it is generally thought that the Government will have to adopt this course to provide the necessary revenues. The stock, however, is now in so few hands that either with or without duty the position can be sustained or even further advanced." We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 40@40½c; O. G. Java, 37@37½c; Java, No. 2, 35¼@35¾c; fancy Rio, 31½@32c; choice do, 31@31½c; prime Rio, 30½@30¾c; good do, 29½@29¾c; common do, 28½@29c; roasting do, 27½@28c; Singapore Java, 33@33½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 31¼@31½c; do, prime, 30½@31c; Maracaibo, 30@30½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¼@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10¼@10½c; B, 10@10¼c; extra C, 9⅞@10c; C No. 2, 9¾@9⅞c; yellow C, No. 1, 9⅝@9¾c; choice brown, 9½@9⅝c; prime do, 9@9¼c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅜@9½c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 7½@8¼c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9⅝c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8½c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 42@43c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

HAY—The demand is still of a restricted character. A few orders have been received, and this, with the customary local business, comprises the extent of the trade. Shippers are operating sparingly, and chiefly in answer to orders. Timothy is mostly inquired for. Prairie has declined during the week. The receipts are light, and timothy has ruled steady and firm. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $15.00@15.50; do No. 1, $14.00@14.50; No. 2, do, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prime prairie, $10.00@10.50; do No. 1, $8.50@9.00; do No. 2, $7.00@7.50; LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The demand has been moderate, and prices, early in the week, fell ½c, and have since ruled pretty steady, with ample offerings. We quote: Green city butchers', 6½@7½c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 37½@40c. Shearlings, $1.00@1.10; extra do, $1.50; draft, $1.20@1.50; extra do, $2.00; drivers, $1.40@1.50; extra do, $[illegible]; [illegible].

HOPS—Dealers still report a very quiet market. Reports from several points in New York show a quiet market. Sales have been made at 15@33c. Emmet Wells, in his weekly circular, says: Our market is quiet, and will remain so during the holiday season. Prices, at last week's reduction, have remained tolerably firm, and, with a considerable falling off in the receipts, no further decline is anticipated for the present; on the other hand, many are anticipating a better market after New-Year, and there is no disposition on the part of such holders to force sales. By the figures given below it will be seen that the total imports for the season now only exceed that of the corresponding season of last year by a little over 800 bales. During the month of January last year, over 10,000 bales of foreign hops arrived at this port, and yet the market was active, and 50c was readily realized for good American hops, while now the best price attainable is 40c, with an extremely slow demand. It is safe to say prices have touched bottom. Should there be much further decline here, and prices keep up in London, we will be able to ship to that market at a profit. Total imports since Sept. 1, 1873, 9,819; total imports for same period, 1872, 8,938. Common to prime Western, 25@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—Business remains quiet, as usual at this season. It is thought that there will be a better trade after the 1st, and a better feeling exists among the trade generally. We quote:

Iron	3 3-10	@ 3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	₰ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	₰ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	₰ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	₰ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	₰ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	₰ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ⅛-in	8¼	@ 9c	₰ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	₰ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	₰ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	₰ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)		10c	₰ lb

LEATHER—Gradual improvement in the situation of the leather market is reported. Both the local and outside demands now show steady increase, and the market has assumed a decidedly firm tone, both for domestic and imported stock. Quotations are the same as a week ago, but some lines bid fair to advance at a not very distant day. We repeat our list, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ₰ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ₰ lb	60@ 90
Kip, veals	70@ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, ₰ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ₰ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ₰ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.15 @ 1.35
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	29@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There is very little doing at the yards at present, and prices are little better than nominal, as follows:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	19.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00 @28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	14.00 @16.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.25 @ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)	3.00 @ 3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00 cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market during the week has been quiet, and without special change. Tin plate is firm, and will probably advance soon, possibly after the 1st of January. Other lines of goods were unchanged, though planished copper is quoted lower. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; do, 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Were in light request, and firm, at the annexed rates: 20@60d per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Under this head there is little doing, but prices are uniformly steady as follows: Manilla rope, ₰ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ₰ lb, 14½@15½c; hemp sash cord, ₰ lb, 18@22c; marline, ₰ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₰ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₰ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₰ brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, ₰ brl, $5.00.

OILS—With the exception of a ½c reduction in prices of carbon, our quotations of a week ago have not been subjected to any appreciable change. The demand is only fair, and prices may be considered steady, as follows: Carbon, 14@15c; extra winter lard, 78@80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Very little trading has been done in this class of goods, and values remain nominally unchanged. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00
Fancy brands	9.00@10.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	13.50@15.00
American	11.00@11.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50
Pittsburgh orange mineral	12.50
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.00
English vermilion, per lb	1.65@ 1.70
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3¾c
In bladders	3¾@4c

PIG-IRON—Trade is reviving, and prices are gradually hardening. The volume of sales for the week under review considerably exceeds that of any previous week since the inception of the panic, and, with stocks much reduced, the tendency of prices is now to advance. For the past three months or more consumers have restricted their purchases to meeting actual current requirements, and, consequently, they have at present little or no stock in their possession, which fully justifies dealers in anticipating a spring trade of more than ordinary activity, and one of fair profits. Quotations remain unchanged: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massilon, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior No. 1, $50.00; do No. 2, $48.00; do No. 3, $56.00; do No. 4, $58.00; do No. 5, $60.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $50.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

POTATOES—The market has been rather dull and not specially firm, though for choice sound lots dealers generally insist on obtaining full prices. The demand is mainly local and for small lots. The cold weather has interrupted the trade to some extent within the last two days. We quote: Peachblows, $1.00@1.15; other varieties, $1.00@1.10. Car lots are quoted at $1.08@1.12½ delivered. The receipts are light.

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand for poultry has been moderate, and prices have ruled lower than last week, but tolerably steady at the decline for choice lots. Stocks have accumulated somewhat within a day or two, and a good deal of poor frozen stuff is now offering. Game is abundant and rather slow. Shippers are not operating only in answer to orders, the Eastern markets being too low, and the city demand is light. Both poultry and game are lower to-day: Chickens, good to choice dressed, $2.50@3.00; common do, $1.50@2.00; ducks, dressed, $3.00@3.50; geese, dressed, $7.00@8.00; do live, $8.00@9.00; dressed turkeys, 11@12c; common to fair, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $2.90@3.00; partridges, $3.00; quail, 90c@$1.00; wild turkeys, 10@14c per lb; venison saddles or hams, 9@10c; do carcasses, 4@5½c; rabbits, 75c@$1.00 per doz; buffalo, 3@5c.

SEEDS—The offerings were a trifle larger than during the preceding week, but there is only a moderate trade each day. Nevertheless, prices have been sustained for timothy, and both clover and flax have ranged higher, while millet and Hungarian are dull and easy. We quote: Timothy, $[illegible]; [illegible] $5.50@5.80; flax, $1.75@1.80; Hungarian, [illegible]; millet, 70c. Sales to-day include 70 bags choice timothy at $3.00; 6 bags at $2.65; 151 bags common at $2.90; 8 bags clover at $5.80; 1 car prime flax at [illegible].

SALT—The demand for salt continues fair, though less active than a few weeks ago. Prices are very steady, as given below: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.60; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary coarse, [illegible]; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80; Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—A fair consumptive and some speculative inquiry for teas still exists, and the market maintains a very firm tone. While the tendency of prices is still strongly upward, no further advance has taken place. The following is from the *American Grocer*: "The shipments to the United States continue small when compared with those of last year and the year previous. The total shipments from China and Japan from the opening of the season on June 1 to Oct. 22 aggregate only 19,672,870 lbs, against 31,286,658 lbs in corresponding period of last season, while from Jan. 1, 29,250,826 lbs, against 44,289,800 lbs the same time last year." We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@47c; do, good, 57@67c; do, choice to extra fine, 87c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@87c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 55@75c; fair to good old, 62@72c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 57@67c; common to fine Oolong, 37@47c; good, 57@67c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet and steady. We quote: FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 65@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, [illegible]; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, [illegible] 30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is dull and by no means firm at the annexed quotations: Beech, $9.00@9.50; maple, $10.00@10.50; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market has been very quiet, until toward the last of the week under review, when a New York buyer appeared and bought a good portion of the stock on hand, which has all along been small. Sales aggregating nearly 40,000 lbs were reported. Following are the quotations:

Tub, washed, prime	[illegible]
Tub, washed, common to good	[illegible]
Common dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium light	[illegible]
Coarse, washed	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Super and extra pulled	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were active, although the strike among the engineers has interfered with transportation on some of the lines. Rates are firm, and there is talk of an advance early next month. We quote:

Chicago to	*Fourth class per 100 lbs.*	*Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.*	*Grain, in bulk, per 100 lbs.*	*Cured meats in bulk.*
Boston	$ 65	$1.30	65	75
New York	60	1.20	60	70
Portland	70	1.40	70	80
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, and Wilmington, Del	55	1.10	55	65
Washington, D. C	55	1.10	55	65
Alexandria, Va	67	1.34	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	35	70	35	45
Wheeling	40	80	40	45
Cleveland	25	50	25	30
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O	35	70	35	45
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½	....
Norfolk, Va	63	1.25	....	....
Wilmington, N. C	80	1.45	....	....
Charleston, S. C	82	1.64	....	....
Petersburgh and Richmond	70	1.40	70	....

Following are the rates for dressed hogs, poultry, etc., from Chicago to the points named:

From Chicago	*D'd hogs, per 100 lbs.*	*Poultry and game per 100 lbs.*	*Veal, per 100 lbs.*
To New York	$ .85	$1.25	[illegible]
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.80	1.15	1.[illegible]
To Boston	.90	1.35	1.[illegible]

Dressed beef, mutton, veal, buffalo meat, venison; also fresh meat in barrels and boxes (meaning tenderloins, spareribs, etc.,) 10c per 100 lbs above dressed hog rates, to each point respectively.

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

The week ending to-day has been somewhat less active than its two or three predecessors, but the amount of goods distributed makes after all a very respectable aggregate, and fully equals all reasonable expectations, as the volume of business was unquestionably larger than in any previous season at a corresponding period. The continuous good demand is no doubt mainly attributable to the now generally recognized fact that interior merchants are carrying light stocks, and have, therefore, to replenish often; but the unmistakable upward tendency in prices of the leading staple articles tends to stimulate the demand. The changes since our last review have not been important, being confined to a ½c advance in a few of the more popular brands of bleached cottons, but the market seems to be steadily hardening, and a pretty general advance during next month is now looked for. The carpet trade remains very quiet, as is usually the case at this stage of the season, and prices rule steady and unchanged. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says of the foreign goods trade:

"The market for imported fabrics has remained inactive, and no important movement is expected until the time of preparation for the approaching spring traffic. The recent arrivals of merchandise from abroad have been comparatively small, but there will undoubtedly be an ample supply of the various British and Continental productions, for the earliest trade requirements."

Below are the current quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	12 c	Mystic River	10[illegible]
Atlantic H, 4-4	11½	Mackinaw	[illegible]
Atlantic D, 4-4	10½	Great Falls E, 4-4	11[illegible]
Atlantic P, 4-4	10	Cabot A, 4-4	[illegible]
Indian Head, 4-4	12	Cabot W, 4-4	[illegible]
Indian Head, 3-4	11	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	[illegible]
Stark A, 4-4	11½	Agawam F, 4-4	[illegible]
Gardner A, 4-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	[illegible]
Augusta	10½	Empire State	[illegible]
Michigan A, 4-4	11½	Swift River	[illegible]
Nashville, 36 in	11½	Nonpareil	[illegible]
Medford	10½	Granite, B	[illegible]
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	13½ c	Indian Orchard, C	[illegible]
Nashua R, 36-in	12	Indian Orchard, BB	[illegible]
Nashua O, 33-in	11	Indian Orchard, W	[illegible]
Pepperell E, 40-in	12	Dwight Star, 4-4	[illegible]
Pepperell R, 36-in	11	Continental C	[illegible]
Pepperell O, 33-in	10	Lawrence S	[illegible]
Pepperell N, 30-in	9	Newmarket A	[illegible]
Salisbury E	11½	Massachusetts B B	[illegible]
Salisbury R	10½	Nevada A	[illegible]
Salisbury O	9½	Massachusetts E	[illegible]
Salisbury N	8½	Portsmouth P	[illegible]
Indian Orchard, A	12	Mohawk	[illegible]
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	11½ c	Garner	9
Merrimac D	9½	Amoskeag	9½
Cocheco	10	Mourning	[illegible]
Dunnell	9½	Shirting	8½@9
Richmond	9½	Mallory Pink	[illegible]
American	9½	Mallory Purple	[illegible]
Sprague	9½	Manchester	[illegible]
Gloucester	9½	Wamsutta	[illegible]
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	9½ c	Middlesex	11
Lancaster	12½	Glenarm	11
Bates	12½	Bairds	11
Amoskeag	12½		
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	14 c	Amoskeag	11
Pequot satteens	12½	Indian Orchard	10
Androscoggin	12½	Canoe	9
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	7½ c	Garner	9
Washington	7½	Warren	8½
Lonsdale	9		
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	20 c	Cabot	13
New York Mills	17½	Dwight Star	13
Wamsutta	17	Clinton C	10½
Pride of the West	20	Boott E	10
Langden, GB	18	Thorndike B	10
Fruit of the Loom	15	Thorndike C	9
Lonsdale	14½	Green, H	[illegible]
Androscoggin, L	14½	Green, G	[illegible]
Hill	14	Vaughan XX	[illegible]
Blackstone, AA	13		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	30 c	Conestoga CT, 4-4	18
Minnehaha, 7-8	25	Conestoga AA, 30-in	15
Amoskeag, ACA	28	Methuen, AA	21½
Amoskeag, A	22	Willow Brook, No. 1	21½
Amoskeag, B	19	Manhattan	18½
Amoskeag, C	17	York, 32-inch	24
Amoskeag, D	15	York, 30-inch	20
Pearl River	26	Thorndike, A	12½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	23	Swift River	11½
Conestoga extra, 7-8	20	Ocean	10
Conestoga GM, 4-4	29	Pittsfield	7½
Conestoga CCA, 7-8	17		
DENIMS.			
York Blue	24 c	Curtis	17½
Amoskeag	24	Warren, AXA	21
Columbian	22½	Warren, BB	20
Otis, AXA	21	Warren, CC	18½
Otis, BB	20	Uncasville UCA	16
Otis, CC	16½	Haymaker	13
Pearl River	22½	Boston	11
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	20 c	Whittenton cheviot	16
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, B	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	12½
Uncasville, A	11½@12½	American, 3-3	11½
Uncasville, UCA	[illegible]@15		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Carpet Warps	32½@39 c	Batts	9@20
Twines	31@35	Cotton Yarn	22½
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coates'	70 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	70
Clark's "O. N. T."	70	Willimantic	60
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	60
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$ 1.25	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$ 1.42½	Lowell	$1.35
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.30
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	62½
Belgrade	.80	Union	[illegible]
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@29 c	Twilled and ex. [illegible]	[illegible]
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	[illegible]
American common	55	China matting 5-4	[illegible]
American best	75	China matting 6-4	[illegible]
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	[illegible]	Red and wh. check [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		

THE COURTS.

Decision in the Case of [the Manu]facturers' National [Bank].

Judge Blodgett Declares [It Cannot] Be Put into Bankru[ptcy].

The Recorder of Deeds A[s a] New Part.

A Tug-Boat Question—[Other] Items.

DECISION IN THE MANUFACTURERS' [NATIONAL] BANK CASE.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Decision in the Case of the Manufacturers' National.

Judge Blodgett Declares It Cannot Be Put into Bankruptcy.

The Recorder of Deeds Appears in a New Part.

A Tug-Boat Question---Bankruptcy Items.

DECISION IN THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK CASE.

Judge Blodgett gave his decision yesterday morning on the question as to whether a National Bank can be put into bankruptcy. A petition was filed by R. J. Smith & Co. against the Manufacturers' National Bank, about six weeks ago, and, as the question had never before arisen, the Judge decided to hear arguments on each side before he granted the usual rule to show cause. The arguments occupied several days, and engaged some of the best legal talent of the city. The following abstract embraces the main points of the case:

On the 15th of November, R. J. Smith & Co. filed a petition in bankruptcy, alleging that they were creditors of the Manufacturers' National Bank of this city, claiming that it had committed an act of bankruptcy in suspending payment of its checks and other paper for a period of fourteen days, and asking the usual rule to show cause. Notice of the application was served on the officers of the bank, and long arguments were heard on the novel questions involved.

The law for the government of National Banks, known as the Currency act, was passed in June, 1864, and has since been repeatedly amended. In the original act, full and ample provisions are made for settling the affairs of these institutions, mainly by the aid of the Federal courts, when invoked by the Comptroller of the Currency. The leading features of the system were securing the circulating notes of the banks by pledging bonds with the United States Treasurer, and the redemption of the same by the Government; the responsibility of the stockholders to the extent of the par value of their stock and the amount invested in shares of the bank; and placing them under the surveillance of the Comptroller, who had power to wind up their affairs.

Congress afterward passed the Bankruptcy law, under the provisions of which all moneyed and joint-stock companies were included. The 35th section provides that all payments and fraudulent assignments shall be void, whether made by a company or a person. The forty-fourth section declares that the word person includes a corporation. The third clause makes it an act of bankruptcy when any banker suspends payment of his commercial paper for fourteen days.

The Bankrupt law, which was enacted in 1867, being the latest expression of the legislative will, in its general terms must be held to repeal all general statutes inconsistent with it. The question is: Does the Bankrupt law supersede the Currency law in winding up banking institutions? There is no doubt of the soundness of the general rule of law, that a general statute does not comprehend all things included under it, and does not cover a thing specially provided for unless this provision is repealed. A thing is not within the letter of the statute unless so intended by the makers, and a general law does not repeal the provisions of a former one unless inconsistent with it. The terms of a general law should not be applied to a special subject, unless it is absolutely necessary in order to give it any force.

The Currency act gives the power to wind up a bank in several causes, on the occurrence of any of which the Comptroller may appoint a Receiver. The money realized is paid to him, and, after paying what is due the United States, the remainder goes to the creditors. The fifty-second section makes any transfers or assignments made after the commission of an act of insolvency void. The forty-eighth section makes it unlawful for a bank to transact business after any such act, and the fifty-third provides that any violation of the provisions of the act works a forfeiture of the franchises of the bank. Sec. 57 provides that a bank may sue and be sued as a natural person.

There has been no adjudications as to what constitutes an act of insolvency, but it seems to be any act indicating insolvency. While the Currency act does not provide for the specific remedy provided for in the Bankrupt act, yet it provides a complete scheme for settling the affairs of a National Bank. The scheme gives no chance to an individual creditor to throw a bank into bankruptcy, but Congress probably thought it wiser to give such authority to the Comptroller only, in order to preserve the credit of these institutions.

The law contains ample provisions for managing these corporations and administering their affairs when unable to perform their public functions. Under it over two thousand banks have been organized, of which twenty-one have been wound up by a Receiver, most of them since the passage of the Bankrupt law. That Congress did not intend to repeal the previous Currency act is apparent, because in two amendatory acts special reference is made to these winding-up provisions, and they are treated as if in full force. It is clear that Congress did not intend that there should exist two co-ordinate laws, and that the affairs of the banks should be administered by the tribunal that first acquired control. This might be so, if each had equal compreensiveness, but the important duty of paying the holders of the circulating notes and of enforcing the liability of stockholders is left with the Comptroller, and this can only be done through him, as the Supreme Court has decided. But even if the Bankrupt law should be held to apply, it could give only an incomplete remedy to creditors. One important part of the assets, the liability of the stockholders, could be reached only through a Receiver. The Bankrupt Court claims complete sovereignty, and the fact that any power should be denied it shows that none was intended to be granted. The relief afforded the creditors of a bankrupt bank under the Bankrupt act would be so incomplete, that I do not think Congress intended to clothe the Bankrupt Court with authority in such cases.

Why should a Court take cognizance of a cause it cannot administer? It is better to say that, inasmuch as the Bankrupt law does not necessarily repeal the provisions of the Currency act, it does not touch them. Therefore, I am of opinion that the rule to show cause should be denied, and the application dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The Second National Bank, which closed its doors during the late panic, will, of course, be affected by this decision. The only way now is to get the Comptroller to act. At the conclusion of the decision notice was given by the attorneys for the petitioning creditors that a motion for a review before Judge Drummond would be filed.

A CURIOUS COPARTNERSHIP.

James Stewart, Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, and William H. Ruger, clerk in the Post-Office, filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Arthur H. Merrill, conservator of Henry Colgrove. Complainants say that in May last, the said Colgrove in his carpenter business, they allowed their names to be used with his as partners, under the name of Colgrove & Co., they using their influence to throw business into his hands, but with the stipulation that they should not be liable for the firm debts nor share in the profits. Colgrove did considerable work at these terms, until November, when he was declared an habitual drunkard by the County Court, on a petition filed by his daughter, and said A. H. Merrill appointed conservator. Complainants admit that to the world they may be held as partners, but allege that they are not such between themselves, and, if they are compelled to pay the firm debts, they ask that they may be reimbursed out of the individual estate of Colgrove. The firm assets are about $600, and the liabilities about $1,000. Merrill, however, contends that they are general partners, and liable for one-third of the firm debts. He is engaged, they say, in collecting the books of the firm, in collecting the debts, and appropriating them to Colgrove's use. Complainants are neither of them members, nor did they furnish any means. But Stewart says he did become surety for Colgrove, that the rent of the shop should be paid, and he paid $80 on account thereof. He also paid a commission $50 toward finishing a contract, and a smaller sum for labor, and authorized a man named Wakefield to finish a contract which was under way when Colgrove was declared a drunkard. They therefore ask an account of the condition of the firm and the assets, that a Receiver may be appointed, and that Merrill may be restrained from collecting any of the firm assets, and that the partnership may be wound up.

QUARREL OVER A TUG BOAT.

James McGuirk filed a bill in chancery in the Circuit Court yesterday against Daniel Bogle, and Eliza Hughes, executrix of the last will of John M. Hughes. Complainant states that in 1867, being the owner of the tug "Ada Allen," he mortgaged her to said John M. Hughes to secure the payment of some borrowed money. The note was not paid at maturity, and the boat was sold. Bogle, at that time, was a creditor of McGuirk to the amount of about $500, for coal furnished the boat. In 1868, one Michael Stapleton libeled the tug for wages, and she was sold, and bought in by Bogle in trust for McGuirk, as he alleges. Hughes subsequently brought a replevin suit against Bogle for the tug, but an amicable arrangement was made, by which Bogle was to keep the tug and pay his claims out of her profits, and then Hughes was to take her and pay himself, after which the boat was to be turned over to complainant. Bogle was to make a regular statement of the expenses and profits, employ the men, and have the general care and control of her, and to receive $50 a month therefor. Complainant alleges that Bogle has had the boat five years, and has not yet delivered her up to him. He has bought out Hughes' claim under the mortgage, and is entitled to the tug when Bogle is paid up. He charges Bogle with gross negligence in the management of the tug, in making needless expenses and falsifying his returns. McGuirk, therefore, asks a strict account, the appointment of a Receiver, and the reconveyance of the boat to him.

DISPUTED LANDS.

John Clark, Joel A. Daniels, and William H. Myers filed a bill in the Superior Court against the Fifth National Bank and Josiah Lombard. They allege that in 1865 said Daniels, being indebted to one Abby M. Farnham, gave a promissory note for the amount, $1,900. To secure this, one Emily J. Steele gave her trust deed to L. D. Boone, on Lots 7 and 8, Block 4, in Henry Waller's Subdivision of the N. ½ of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 20, 39, 14. In August, 1865, said John Clark bought of Emily J. Steele these premises, she giving a special warranty deed. In October, 1868, Boone, the Trustee, sold the lots to one H. E. Hubbard for $2,231, which complainants allege was never paid by him, and a deed was made to him, though Daniels states that he paid the whole amount due on the day after the sale, and before the deed was given. Hubbard sold to Josiah Lombard, and Lombard conveyed the lots to the Fifth National Bank, of which he was President. Complainants allege that the Bank was a purchaser with notice, and hence the sale is void as to them, and that, moreover, the Bank did not take the land in satisfaction of any debt, or in the ordinary course of business, and that the sale was made for the purpose of defrauding Clark of his rights. In 1870, the bank commenced suits in ejectment against Joel A. Daniels and W. H. Myers, tenants of said Clark, and a judgment was obtained, of which Clark had notice. He appealed the suits, and the judgments were reversed and the causes remanded, and are now pending here.

Clark alleges that he is the rightful owner of said lots, and that the pretended conveyances to the bank are a cloud on his title. He, therefore, asks that this cloud may be removed and an injunction issued against the further prosecution of the ejectment suits, and the sales or conveyances to Hubbard, Lombard, and the bank be declared void.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Bickerton & Jeffrey were adjudicated bankrupt by confession, and a warrant issued returnable Jan. 30, 1874, and D. L. Hough appointed Provisional Assignee.

The order of dismissal in the case of J. K. Mitchell et al. was made absolute.

Warren P. Butterfield confessed himself a bankrupt, and a warrant was issued returnable Jan. 30, 1874, and E. C. Becker appointed Provisional Assignee.

In the matter of the estate of C. W. Reed, an order was made that the Assignee be authorized to sell the stock of the bankrupt at not less than $3,000.

In the case of Edward Shanahan, a copy of the original voluntary petition was filed, and a rule made on W. J. Manning and James West that they show cause by Jan. 3, 1874, why they should not be adjudicated bankrupt.

Josiah M. Pyle, of Elgin, filed a voluntary petition showing liabilities to the amount of $11,000 and assets about $2,000, part of which is exempt.

Keith Brothers filed a petition against John Samuels, claiming an indefinite amount for goods sold him, and charging that he has suspended payment on his commercial paper and has allowed judgments to go against him. A rule to show cause was issued, returnable Jan. 9, 1874, and Robert E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John W. Jackson commenced an action in trespass against James Larsen for $3,000.

Emeline L. Chapman brought suit for $4,000 against the Republic Life Insurance Company.

Lisette Weinetsberger began a suit against the National Life Insurance Company to recover $2,000.

Henry B. Curtis and John L. Curtis commenced suit in ejectment against C. L. Jenks, Benjamin Weil, E. Talton, Laura Gavin, Edward Gavin, Mary Spectre, Robert Welch, and William Davis, laying damages at $3,000.

The Albany County Bank brought suit against the Second National Bank of Chicago for $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT ITEMS.

Orvis French brought suit against Morton Hull and L. D. Berry for $1,000.

Alexander H. Lusskins sued the City of Chicago for $10,000, for damages suffered by having his leg broken while walking over a defective sidewalk on West Randolph street.

C. Dewey brought suit in ejectment against Adam Kalb, laying damages at $1,000.

Wilson G. Hunt, executor, sued C. B., A. D., Robert, and George Heartt for $1,000.

Samual K. Dow commenced an action against Hugh Edwards and Joseph M. Gillespie to recover $1,971.73 for professional services. An attachment was issued against Hugh Edwards, who is a non-resident.

SENATOR LOGAN.

An Effort to Get Some Information Regarding His New York & Chicago Air-Line Road.

A TRIBUNE reporter called on Senator Logan last evening, in search of information regarding the proposed air-line railroad between New York and Chicago. The General introduced the bill into Congress, and intends to advocate its passage during the present session. Subjoined is the interview which took place:

Reporter—Who are interested in the enterprise?

Senator Logan—Really, I cannot tell you all of them. I forget their names,—B. F. Allen, Leonard Swett, and others. I asked for some names to put in as incorporators, and was furnished them. There are a great many men who do not like to appear in such a project, unless they are certain of its getting through Congress. When a bill passes they take an interest in it.

Reporter—Will the road be an air-line?

Senator Logan—Yes, as near as possible, with lateral branches to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, and other points.

Reporter—Why is it necessary to get a charter from Congress?

Senator Logan—So as to have an uniform freight tariff,—to test the question whether Congress has power to regulate the matter. I believe it has, and intend making a speech giving my reasons for believing as I do. If we applied to the different States, there would be confusion in the rates. Illinois might fix one rate and Indiana a higher or a lower one.

Reporter—Do you really think the road will be built if the bill passes?

Senator Logan—Certainly, or what would be the object in passing the bill? The road will be built if the bill passes. THE TRIBUNE attacked the bill and me, asserting that the object was to sell out the charter. That is absurd. I have no interest in it, further than to benefit the general public. I never owned a share of railroad stock in my life.

Reporter—Do you think the bill will pass?

Senator Logan—That I do not know. There will be some difficulty in getting it through. There is a difference of opinion on the subject of regulating freights, and I desire to test it. I have no other object than that. Plenty of capitalists will take hold and build the road if the charter can be obtained.

Reporter—Who are these capitalists?

Senator Logan—Responsible men in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, and Illinois. They are the incorporators.

The General having declined to be interviewed at all, the reporter withdrew.

—A gentleman named Tucker found in the literary catalogue of the British Museum a few days since, a work by a namesake under the head of "histories," and asked one of the attendants to bring it. The official bowed, and retired to fulfill the mandate. He was a very long time away, but on his return, after an interval of two hours, he handed Mr. Tucker a very thin volume, which proved to be "The history of Little Tom Tucker!" Mr. Tucker has not again turned up in the reading-room.

STATE TAXES.

Another Injunction Prayed Against Collector Cleary.

The Chamber of Commerce Objects to Its Assessment for Several Reasons.

Messrs. Hutchinson & Luff, Attorneys for the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Chicago, yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court against P. M. Cleary, Collector for South Chicago, to enjoin him from collecting the State and county taxes on their property for the year 1873.

The bill states that the corporation owns the property on the corner of Washington and La Salle streets, and that it was duly assessed by the town assessor at $112,600, which assessment was sworn to as a fair valuation. Afterwards, the County Board of Equalization reduced it 9 per cent. The so-called State Board of Equalization, pretending to act under the Revenue law of 1872, increased this valuation 107 per cent, and certified this to the Auditor, who certified it to the County Clerk, and the County Clerk has extended the tax upon this increased assessment. The complainant says that the action of the State Board, in increasing the assessment, was without examination as to the value of the property, without taking testimony, and without giving notice of an intention to change the valuation; and that the Board did not, in any manner, actually value the property, in proportion to the value of other property in the Town of South Chicago, in order to determine the proportion of taxes for State purposes for the year 1873, the only person who really ascertained the value being the Town Assessor of South Chicago, whose valuation is wholly unimpeached. This action of the State Board is, therefore, alleged to be illegal, and null and void. The County Clerk has computed the State, County, town, and park taxes against this real estate on this increased valuation, and has issued a warrant in due form of law, for their collection, and the Collector threatens to proceed to collect the taxes; and if they are not paid, he will place the warrant in the hands of the County Collector, and the warrant being legal on its face, the County Collector will proceed to collect the tax by judgment and sale of the real estate, whereby the complainant will suffer an irreparable injury.

The State Board of Equalization, claiming to act under this Revenue law, valued the personal property of the complainant at $305,000, and assessed the tax for 1873 on this valuation. The complainant is not advised, and has not been able to ascertain, the basis upon which this valuation was made, but believes the Board took the supposed market value of the capital stock, and deducted therefrom the assessed value of its real estate, the amount remaining, being the cash value of the capital stock, which was assessed by the State Board as personal property. The only property owned by the complainant, or in which it has any interest, is the real estate already mentioned. The complainant carries on no business under its charter of incorporation, and its franchise, as a corporation is of little or no value, and is not taxable. Its capital stock represents only the value of the real estate, and the complainant ought not to be required to pay taxes upon both its real estate, as such, and its capital stock. The nominal capital stock is $900,000, divided into 9,000 shares, the par value of which is $100 each. The stock is owned by a large number of persons, many living out of the State of Illinois, and the stock, if taxable at all, (which is denied,) is taxable as the personal property of the owners. It is claimed that the assessment of the capital stock by the State Board is a violation of Art. 9, Sec. 1 of the Constitution of the State; and that the assessment, if inforced, would require the complainant to pay a disproportionate and double tax upon its property; and that the acts of the Board are, therefore, null and void, and ought to be so declared by the Court.

The complainant believes that the Revenue law, so far as it purports to authorize the Board to assess capital stock, is unconstitutional, and that the act attempted to confer upon the State Board judicial powers, with authority to pronounce judgment against the property of the citizen, without notice, and due process of law; and that the law also attempted to give the Board legislative powers belonging to the General Assembly, which is unauthorized by the Constitution. The County Clerk has entered the tax of $2,980.46 upon this valuation of $305,000, and has issued to the Town-Collector a warrant for its collection. The complainant has no personal property of any kind.

The State tax of 1873, as completed and extended under this pretended authority, amounts to 36 cents on each $100 on the valuation of real estate and personal property as equalized by the Board, the value of all the property in the State being $1,330,506,611. In computing the rate of taxation for 1873, the Auditor basis his calculations upon the hypothesis that the law of 1869, for the aid of railroads, was in force at the time of the computation. The complainant alleges that this act is in violation the Constitution of 1848, and invalid under the Constitution of 1870, and has been expressly repealed by the Legislature; therefore, the computation for State purposes is excessive and without authority of law, and the tax levied upon the complainant would be used for illegal and unconstitutional purposes. The complainant has offered to pay the Collector of South Chicago 36 cents on each $100 on the assessment made by the Town Collector, which is fair and just, while the action of the State Board in increasing the assessment, and making an assessment on the capital stock, is inequitable and unjust. The complainant, therefore, prays that the defendant may be enjoined from collecting the tax, and that the warrant be declared null and void.

It is understood that the case will be argued at the January term of the Supreme Court.

NEWS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Davenport is to have a system of fire alarm telegraph which will cost $10,000.

—The Davenport water-works were put in operation Wednesday for the first time.

—At Prairie City, Iowa, a man went to a drug store for whisky, stating that he wanted it for a sick child. The druggist refused it. That night the child died. The father sues the druggist for damages.

—The great round-house of the Pan-Handle Road, near Columbus, Ohio, which will hold fifty-two locomotives, is nearly completed. The Company also propose to construct at Columbus some of the largest machine shops in the West.

—A steam ferryboat which had been run a little more than a year and was new, was hauled out on the ways at New London, Ct., the other day, and to the surprise of everybody had a coating of barnacles and muscles fully two feet in thickness, which, on the application of hoes and other tools, fell off in sheets varying from two to three feet in surface diameter and several inches in thickness. The shells cohered sufficiently to allow the sheets to be raised by the edge without showing any signs of breaking, and considerable force was needed to fracture their outlines.

—The Legislature of West Virginia doesn't believe in impeaching a Governor when he refuses to act in accordance with its wishes. It simply appoints some one Governor pro tem., and ignores the genuine one. The Constitution of that State provides that no bid for public printing shall be valid unless certified by the Governor. The Governor wouldn't certify the bid of Henry S. Walker. So the Legislature appointed the Attorney-General Governor pro tem., and Walker's bid was approved, a bran new Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

—In Rushford, Allegheny County, Pa., two men traded horses on a recent Sabbath, and, as a natural consequence, one of them got cheated. The aggrieved party returned, and threatened to sue the other if he would not trade back, which the latter declined to do. Remembering that it was not lawful to trade horses on the Sabbath, the fellow who had already got the best of the bargain went and complained of himself before a Justice, and was fined $1 for violating the statute, which he paid. The other chap is trying to figure out just how the case stands.

—The heavy verdict lately rendered in the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, taken from Dubuque on a change of venue, confirm the general opinion of such results where there is a petit jury on one side and a railroad corporation on the other. In the Harvey case against the C., D. & M. Railroad the verdict was for $10,000; and in the Haines case against the Illinois Central, it was $11,000. The hope of the corporations now rests with the higher courts, that the verdicts may be set aside as excessive.—*Dubuque Herald.*

—South Carolina people jeer at Gov. Moses because he pirated from Macaulay's essay on Milton the apostrophe to liberty, and boldly made it an unaccredited part of his message. As if a Reconstruction Governor should be expected to grasp the nature of inverted commas! Besides, stealing has become so habitual among the present ruling classes in South Carolina that, with taxes at about 8 per cent, and every acre with two mortgages on it, land allows no more latitude for larceny, and literature must expect to suffer. The Governor's family, too, were in at the very Genesis of the Exodus of the Devil, which Milton sung and Macaulay reviewed, and it is questionable whether both of those authors did not plagiarize from Moses in the first place.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

A Fog-Experience.

I am a Londoner, and know something about fogs. If some of your Brooklyn folks were to spend about thirty days in London during the month of November, they would not take any note of the cloudy weather we had on Wednesday morning last. To enjoy a real good fog, then, you must go to London, where the boys cut it up in squares and pelt each other with the lumps. That's what I call a good solid fog—one that only a Londoner knows how to enjoy. I have seen the fog a deep yellow—almost a brown color, and so thick that you could not see a person ten inches away from you. Men feel their way along the sides of houses, and, thinking they know the way, often find themselves far away in the opposite direction. I will just mention a mistake I made in the fog: I was going home one very foggy night from the city to the suburbs of London by railway. On reaching my destination I at once made for home, knowing every step well. I knocked at my door, as I supposed, and, being pleased at being so fortunate, began to dance and sing until the door was opened for me to bounce in and kiss my young wife behind the door (which I did). I made for the sitting-room, but there was no light there—none but a bright fire in the grate. I thought my wife had just taken the lamp to see if things were all right at the back of the house, but you may judge of my surprise when I heard the tramp of feet in the hallway, and the next instant three men with large sticks, and as many women with lamps held over their heads, confronted me and told me that "Resistance was useless, I had better submit"—which I did. I was in the wrong house; I had kissed the wrong woman, and was a mile away from my own domicile. That's my fog experience.—*Communication in the Brooklyn Argus.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—2 SUITES OF ROOMS ON first floor, with hot and cold water, furnished or unfurnished; terms low for the winter; day board reasonable.

49 HUBBARD-COURT, BETWEEN STATE AND Wabash-av.—Rooms to rent, with or without board; terms reasonable.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICE FRONT PARlor, also front room up-stairs, to rent, with board.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house, first-class board $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

176 NORTHWEST CORNER OF CLARK AND Monroe-sts.—Light, cheerful rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with or without board.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT furnished front rooms to rent, with board, en suite or separate, at $14 per week for two; reduced rates.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also pleasant double and single rooms, with board.

532 WABASH-AV. — TWO LARGE FRONT rooms en suite or separate, furnished or unfurnished; also other desirable rooms well furnished. References required.

548 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Day boarders desired.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished room on first floor; also single room, with board; reference required.

ONE OR TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; avenue, near Twenty-second-st., private family. Address D, 975 Wabash-av.

West Side.

50 WEST ADAMS-ST.—EITHER ONE OR TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with board.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board; also a few day-boarders, $4 per week.

179 AND 177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — TO rent with board, one nicely-furnished room.

278 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER MORGAN —Nicely furnished room with closet and gas, suitable for two, with board.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE ROOM WARMed, south front, with board for one or two gentlemen.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD, WITH well furnished front room; also a single room; terms moderate; references exchanged.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of front rooms, with large closet; also large single room with closet, hot and cold water, on same floor, etc.; good table.

551 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SUITE UNFURnished front rooms and two back rooms, with board.

North Side.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE ELEGANT suite, one large room, and one single room, with board; every convenience; references exchanged.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CORNER VAN BUREN AND Sherman-sts., centrally located—A few permanent and day boarders accommodated at moderate rates. First-class in every particular.

DE FOREST HOUSE, 172 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Erie—A new and comfortable hotel with hot and cold water, bath-room, and all modern improvements. We have beautiful front, corner, and alcove rooms, with southern exposure; table first-class; references required.

IRVING HOUSE—148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—$2 per day. Table board $5 per week; room and board from $7 to $10.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, MADISON AND DESplaines-sts.—Pleasant rooms, with or without board, at reasonable rates.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, CORNER CLARK AND Lake-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, at very reasonable rates; day board, $5; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL—SUITS AND SINGLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to let, with board, at reduced rates; liberal inducements to those who will furnish; day board, $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A suite of rooms, with bath attached, on South Side, and in a private family, where there are no other boarders; must be within fifteen minutes' walk of Court-House; will pay liberally, and references will be required and given in return. Address S 8, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER NEW SUPPLY OF THOSE FINE BOUdier kid gloves. There are none in the world more glossy, elastic, and durable. Everybody receives a close, snug fit or no sale. Branch BOUDIER'S Glove Factory Paris, 103 State-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

GENERAL EXCHANGE OFFICE, 17 METHODIST Church Block—City and country property, merchandise, &c., exchanged, bought, and sold. J. M. BEVERLEY.

JOBBING OF MASONRY OF ALL KINDS PROMPTly attended to at short notice; orders by mail. J. H. JONES, 69 North Green-st.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS SHOULD BE MADE WITH the best fitting kid gloves. You can be fitted immediately at the branch of BOUDIER'S Kid-Glove Factory, 103 State-st., southeast corner of Washington; every pair warranted.

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT AND SOLD TO all points; St. Louis, $2 off; others in proportion; something to Omaha and return very cheap. 145 LaSalle-st.

RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT Room 19, 126 Dearborn-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—WITHIN TWO DAYS, a saloon license. Apply at 468 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A PUP—AGE UNDER THREE WEEKS. Address, giving price, Z 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIXTURES AND FURNITURE OF A saloon to be removed; send price and where they can be seen, to-day, to P 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL ICE. APPLY TO-day at 97 and 99 North May-st. MARK S. THOMPSON & CO.

WOOD! WOOD!—FROM 500 TO 10,000 CORDS, AT $1.50 per cord; birch, oak, pine, etc. Also long, square, pine timber, cedar, and tamarack posts, all on stump, 18 miles south of city, on Calumet River, navigable to Chicago, and adjacent to two railroad stations. Call at 78 Dearborn-st., Room 21, second floor.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES—1 SECOND-HAND, 8x12, portable; 1 second-hand, 4x8, upright portable; and the following new engines: 1 4x8; 4 6x8; 1 6½x11; 1 8x14; 1 9x14; 1 10x14; 1 10x18. Call on or address E. & J. GOOD & CO., 17 to 23 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE POWER $30 SCROLL SAW, BY GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, No. 220 East Washington-st.

PERRIN BAND SAW-BLADES, HOOKS' SMELTing Company metals. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, 220 East Washington-st.

SECOND-HAND ENGINE-LATHE, 24 IN. BY 15 FT. Second-hand engine-lathe, 18 in. by 7 ft. Second-hand engine-lathe, 14 in. by 7 ft. Second-hand engine-lathe, 20 in. by 8 ft. Second-hand engine-lathe, 20 in. by 13 ft. Wood-lathes, power morticing machines, wood-planing machines, drill presses, moulding machines, saw tables, scroll saws, etc. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, No. 220 East Washington-st.

TO SELL OR BUY SECOND-HAND MACHINERY go to GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, No. 220 East Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF LAND ADJOINing the city limits of one of the finest cities in Kansas, for a business stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, or groceries. Apply to TOWNSEND, 184 South Clark-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—56 LOTS AT FORREST HILL, for good city property or a good farm. 50 lots between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts., and near Brighton, for a good farm. 20 lots near Humboldt Park for a good residence. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM, A HOUSE AND lot in the West Division, worth $5,000; rents for $420. McCREY & MAGILL, 77 South Clark-st.

WANTED—SOME CARPENTER-WORK DONE IN exchange for personal property of different kinds. Apply at 42 and 44 Congress-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 15, 126 Dearborn-st., near Madison: CHOICE PROPERTY.
Michigan-av., cottage and lot near Twenty-fifth-st.
Indiana-av., house and lot near Twenty-sixth-st.
Burnside-st., cottage and lot near Thirty-fifth-st.
Burnside-st., choice corner lot, 48x124 foot.
Van Buren-st., 20x125 ft. near Western-av.
Warren-av., 20x125 ft. near Oakley-st.
Lake-st., house and lot near Ann-st., cheap.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES CORNER OF ASHLANDav. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 LOTS NEAR THE STOCK YARDS, on Sherman, Union, and Wallace-sts., cheap, and on favorable terms. Inquire at the Exchange, Stock Yards, every morning between 8 and 11 o'clock, of J. SEEBOR.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av; parties wishing to build. No money required down; would furnish some money to parties wishing to build. Inquire at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$7,000, IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY, will buy a Halsted-st. corner lot, 52x125, northeast cor. Halsted and Mather-sts. E. H. CUMMINGS, People's Real Estate Office, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, BOUNDED BY WALLACEst. and Stewart-av. and Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, 25X125 EACH, NORTHWEST corner of Stewart-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., suitable for coal-yard, malt house, or any manufacturing business. Terms, 5 years at 6 per cent. to parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—AT A GREAT BARgain, house 26 Ashland-av., fronting Union Park; very favorable ground lease. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR ABOUT HALF ITS CASH VALue, and three years' time for near half of purchase-money, very fine residence lots near Lake Shore Drive and south of Lincoln Park. V 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 37 ARTESIAN-AV., near where Randolph-st. cars stop; $2,500; cash down, $100; $160 each year, 5 years; $1,500 can remain long time secured on property. E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25X125 FT., ON STATE-ST., 150 FT. south of Thirty-first-st., east front. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD; CHOICE LOTS NEAR depots; several houses; prices low; terms easy. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A LOT IN DESPLAINES, 50x150, for a light road wagon or light top buggy. 366 Carroll-st., corner of Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—NOTICE THIS PARTICULARLY—WE will sell at South Evanston a 2-story house, 9 rooms, in complete order, newly painted, papered, &c.; sewer to the lake, sidewalks all laid, fine trees, best of water; lot 50x150, and large barn, $2,500. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IF SOLD TO-DAY—THE LAST ONE of those beautiful cottages at Desplaines, 12 miles from city limits, for $1,000, as follows: $100 down and $20 a month, or $200 down and $15 a month, or $300 down and $10 a month. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST MANUFACTURING property in the State of Iowa. A valuable water-power, large, safe and durable; a cut-stone flouring-mill 40x50 feet, 4½ stories high, contains all modern improvements, has a large grinding capacity, runs mostly on custom-work. A two-story frame woolen factory, with full set of machinery, coloring apparatus, etc., 40x45 feet square, all in order, with a good run of custom work. A saw mill 22x50 foot in good working order, with abundance of custom sawing. A new stone dam, thoroughly built on rock foundations, as are also the mills.

A handsome three-story, cut-stone store and dwelling, 34x64 feet; 2 large cut-stone barns, 30x75 and 28x104, with every convenience for stock feeding on a large scale. Also one of the finest stone quarries in the State; 40 town lots and 300 acres of timbered land. The situation is beautiful, remarkably healthful, and is favorable for the building of a large town. Two railroads (in contemplation) will cross at this point, and when completed will double the value of the property.

The whole will be sold for about one-half of its fair value, on favorable terms, or exchanged for salable merchandise, or real estate in Chicago. For full particulars inquire at Room 15, 188 East Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE OF OTHER GOOD city property in vicinity of Union or Jefferson Park, Chicago, a south or east front preferred, reasonable incumbrance no objection—a beautiful residence in one of our prettiest suburbs, worth $8,500, free of incumbrance. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH OR WEST Side, worth $2,000 to $2,500, part cash and Iowa land, or will assume incumbrance; prefer to deal with owners. Address or call on M. DEPUY, 753 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—$5,000 CASH, AND A choice suburban home, with either 5 or 10 acres attached, situated on C., B. & Q. R. R., within 8 miles of city limits, to exchange for South Side residence and vacant lots well situated; will bear investigation. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE IN HAND, TO loan, for two or three years, on inside improved real estate, $1,500 in one sum. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Lassen's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities; loans negotiated; a few ladies' and gents' watches for sale cheap. C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up stairs.

TO LOAN—$1,200 AND $2,000, ONE YEAR, REAL estate security; money in hand. WOOD & CARTER, Room 11, 157 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—3,000, FOR 5 OR 6 MONTHS, 10 AND 2½, on approved stocks or bonds. Address, with particulars, O 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—$6,000 PAPER, SECURED ON PROPerty inside city limits, or on avenues south, to run 8, 12, or 18 months. Owners address, with full description, W 86, Tribune office.

$800 TO LOAN FOR SIX OR EIGHT MONTHS on approved collaterals. E. A. SHERBURNE, Room 17, 145 Monroe-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN FOR SIX MONTHS ON GOOD collaterals at current rates; also, $5,000 for 3 or 5 years. OLIVER BESLY, 157 Washington-st.

$5,000 TO $10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED inside property for a term of years at 10 and 5. Everything must be first-class. Address P 97, Tribune office.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON UNITED STATES BONDS for 60 or 90 days, at fair rates of interest. Address D L B, Boone Block, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 13.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM, ON BEST city real estate in city. Can close at once. A. S. PALMER, JR., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. Owner can have him by paying costs at 9 Waller-st.

FOUND—A LADY'S CAPE—OWNER CAN HAVE by calling at Tribune office, and paying for this advertisement.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, CORNER HALSTED and Madison-sts., a small black-and-tan dog, with red ribbon on his neck. $10 will be paid for his return to No. 75 South Halsted-st.

LOST—A MINK FUR COLLAR—ON CURTIS-ST., between Madison and Randolph, or Ashland-av., between Randolph-st. and Washington-av., on Monday evening. A liberal reward will be given by leaving it at 544 Washington-av. or 132 South Clark-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, DEC. 29, A LADY'S BROWN leather portmonnaie, containing one diamond cluster ring, one emerald and diamond cluster ring, $130 in currency, and sundry papers. The finder will be very liberally rewarded; or may retain the currency by leaving the jewels and papers with W. E. HIGLEY, at N. Matson & Co.'s, State and Monroe-sts.

LOST—OR STOLEN—CHICAGO, DANVILLE & Vincennes Railway first mortgage bond, $1,000, No. 4,090. The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating. J. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

LOST—$5 REWARD FOR RETURNING TO THE second floor No. 256 Milwaukee-av., a strayed large black Newfoundland dog.

LOST—NEAR CORNER OF HALSTED AND MADison-sts., Monday evening, a black leather wallet, containing note for $75 and a few dollars in money. A reward will be given for return to 432 West Washington-st.

LOST—A BLACK CAPE, TRIMMED WITH FRINGE, between Madison and Twelfth-sts. Please leave at Woman's Aid Association, 51 LaSalle st.

STOLEN—$75 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR CONtents of box of jewelry stolen from the premises of 579 Wabash-av. on Saturday last, and no questions asked. Address I. H. NASON, 77 State-st.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF THE COIL of 3-ply manilla hay-rope taken from the front of our store last night. A small flag was taken at the same time. G. F. FOSTER, SON & McFADDEN, 4 South Market-st.

$200 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of the fur cloak and jewelry, consisting of chain, bracelets, and necklace, with cross attached, taken from 630 Wabash-av. on the evening of Sunday, Dec. 28. Any communication from the party on the subject will be strictly confidential, and replied to in good faith without exposure. Address W. M. T., 630 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL TAKE A PARTNER 1st of January in my business. Retail, all cash, trade established, and pays well. Can be largely increased with more capital. Particulars at interview. Address V 89, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500—IN A CASH business; established three years; paying about $400 monthly. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, in an old established business which pays largely and is safe; capital required about $25,000. Address Y 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN; a long-established real estate office. Apply 171 East Madison-st., Rooms 9 and 11.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $8 A DAY—FIFTY-cent samples to country free; business permanent and pleasant. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, WITH a few dollars, to sell an article indispensable for every family. 207 Washington-st., N. Y.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER divorce. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—BRICK IN EXCHANGE FOR GENeral stock of groceries and crockeryware, and $1,000 cash. Address T 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Very cheap to a good tenant. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 246 WEST Lake-st., containing eleven rooms, closets, &c.; will rent low to a good party. J. M. WILLIAMS, 110 Washington-st., corner Desplaines.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 21 ARTESIANav.; store, and dwelling above, cheap, No. 630 West Madison-st. Apply to owner, Room 7, 175 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT — A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence on West Washington-st., and the furniture for sale. On account of relinquishing housekeeping, the present occupant offers to an unexceptionable tenant an extraordinary bargain in the furniture and carpets. Address V 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSES ON MICHIgan and Prairie-avs. Cottage on Artesian-av.; easy terms. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 75 North Lincoln-st., near Washington-av.; rent $30. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE-FRONT (OCTAGON), MICHigan and Prairie-avs. E. ASHLEY MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, UNfurnished, near the Post-Office. Family will board with party. CHAPIN, 216 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A COMPLETE FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 rooms, cooking range, furnace, etc., pleasantly located, on Warren-av., near Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TWO nicely furnished parlors, for two or four gentlemen, at 334 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—674 ADAMS-ST.—DOUBLE PARLORS and kitchen; stone front, furnace, gas, and water; $18 per month.

TO RENT—WARM ROOM, FOR ONE OR TWO GENtlemen; first floor, double-brick house, furnished. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, with gas and fire, also large clothes-press, bathroom, and water-closet attached, in private family, at 30 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 25, 35, AND 50 cents per day; $1 to $2.50 per week. Apply at Room 7, third floor, 177 West Randolph-st. Gentlemen only.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT SUITE, or large and pleasant room, with large closet, bathroom, etc., on same floor. Day board in adjoining house. 880 Indiana-av. near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS for lady and gentleman or gentlemen, with or without board, at 1100 Indiana-av. Low terms.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, for $10. Also two nice rooms, unfurnished, for $8. Cheapest in the city, at 69 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, BY week or month, over the New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison-st. Inquire of W. D. HAGAR, in store.

TO RENT — SEVERAL NICELY-FURNISHED rooms. No. 14 North Green-st.

TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, TO gentlemen, at 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single and en suite, heated by steam, in Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 23.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY ON FIRST class street on West Side; one of the best skylights in city; fine entrance, rooms, etc.; rent till May very low. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, for two young gentlemen, near the Court-House. Address letters Y 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED house for family of three, on West Side. Address, giving terms and location, R, 331 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 TO 7 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on South Side, north of Thirtieth-st., near street cars. Rent must be reasonable. Good references. Address for 3 days X 12, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PACKING-HOUSE, IN GOOD RUNNING ORder, and doing a good business, for sale very cheap, on account of leaving the city. Inquire at No. 405 North Division-st.

A BARBER-SHOP FOR SALE, WITH TEN GOOD bath-rooms, all furnished complete. Long lease and low rent. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF NOTIONS CLOSING out very cheap in lots to suit country buyers and peddlers. Call soon at D'UTASSY'S, 199 East Randolph.

A SALOON, LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE, splendidly furnished, and doing a good business, for sale; a rare chance for a party with money. Address 113 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

A GOOD SALOON, WITH LICENSE AND FIXtures, with good trade, at 76 Blue Island-av., for sale; must be sold, proprietor going into other business.

HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE BEST STEAM laundries in the city for sale, doing a large business, and facilities for doing $500 a week. Address Z 74, Tribune office.

NEWS DEPOT, CONFECTIONERY, AND NOTION store for sale cheap, in a good location. Inquire at 475 Milwaukee-av. A. JOHNSON.

TO RENT—10 BATH-ROOMS, ALL IN GOOD REpair and well furnished, with plenty of room for a barber shop or a Laundry. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WE CAN SELL A GROCERY STORE AND A SAloon at once; have cash customers. Also, business interests for sale for cash and trade. KIMBALL & CO., Methodist Church Block.

WE WILL OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS A FIRSTclass restaurant feeding from 400 to 500 people every day, for good real estate. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

WHO WANTS ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS in Chicago, low rent, and doing fine business? Would take part in suburban property, at cash price. Apply to TOWNSEND, 184 South Clark-st., Room 13.

$100 WILL BUY A SNUG LITTLE RESTAUrant, paying well, at 170½ South Halsted-st.

$500 WILL BUY ONE-HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock and business, paying $500 clear every month. No. 149 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

$5,000—WANTED A PARTNER WITH THE above sum to take a half-interest in the manufacturing of a specialty. Any party desiring a business opening will find this worthy of investigation, and an opportunity to realize a competency seldom offered. For further particulars apply to Messrs. SHEPPARD & STREETER, 188 East Madison-st., from 10 to 12.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS—A HANDSOME WALNUT AND CRIMson terry parlor suit, regular store price $150, for sale at $75; a walnut and green terry parlor suit, 7 pieces, for $50; marble-top centre table $10; Chickering rosewood pianoforte for $100; several sets furs, very cheap. Residence 643 Michigan-av.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS; prices reduced to suit the times; chamber sets, parlor suits, lounges, Empire parlor bedsteads, carpets, &c., &c. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE STOVE, BASE-BURNER, cheap. E. E. RYAN, 210 LaSalle-st., corner of Adams.

FOR SALE—TWO MORNING GLORY STOVES, largest size. Apply at 155 State-st. FARRAR & WHEELER.

FOR SALE—THE PARLOR FURNITURE OF A private residence on Wabash-av., for $300, consisting of rosewood piano, Brussels carpet, candelabras, walnut and rep suit, &c. Address V 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LARGE-SIZED MORNING Glory stove, No. 22; nearly new and in perfect order. Inquire at the Christian Union, No. 114 Madison-st.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 SOUTH CANAL-ST., have auction sales Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of furniture and household goods; other than sale days you can buy at auction prices.

WANTED—ONE DOUBLE OR SINGLE OFFICE desk at half price for cash. Address T 78, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, in good condition, with cover and stool; price, $100. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW CHICKERING piano, at a bargain for cash, or on time, or will rent. Apply day or evening, at 519 West Washington-st., near Wood.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO—MUST be cheap, for cash. Call at 164 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A PIANO OF STANDARD MAKE AND modern style at panic prices for cash. Address O 18, Tribune office.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FURS AT HALF THE COST OF MANufacture. A seal-skin muff and boa for $12; a mink muff and boa for $10; a Siberian squirrel muff and boa for $7; a white French ermine muff and collar for $8. Several children's sets at a mere nominal price. All perfect goods; latest styles. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard or piece, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL CLUSTER DIAMOND rings, one set mink furs, and two gros-grain silk dress patterns, very cheap. Room 2, 125 Clark-st., up stairs.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A BRAN NEW $65 HOWE SEWING machine for $35 cash, by DAVID C. COOK, 138 East Kinzie-st.

THREE IMPROVED SINGER AND TWO GROVER & Baker machines for sale at half cost; in perfect order and nearly new. 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up stairs.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairs. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

RARE ADVANTAGES FOR BOYS—A SMALL FAMily school and a good home. The next term of 20 weeks begins Jan. 7, 1874. For circulars address J. M. BACHELDOR, Pownal, Vt.

WANTED—EVENING LESSONS IN GERMAN. Teacher must be competent. Address G & H, 121 East Adams-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO MILLINERY SALESMEN; those who can command a large Western trade. D. WEBSTER & CO., 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE salesman (for wholesale trade), that has a trade of $50,000 per annum; none other need apply. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH A few hundred dollars to loan, to take charge of a branch business. Will pay a salary, and give a permanent situation. Ample security. Call at store, 207 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR OUR NORTH SIDE office. Answer by letter only, in own handwriting, giving references, kind and amount of business experience, age, &c. Single man preferred. Salary, $12 per week. G. M. & L. MUNGER, 136 Michigan-av.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—ONE FULLY CONversant with the principles of double entry, can come well recommended, and will be satisfied with a small salary at present. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A grocery store. Apply at 35 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper in a first-class house; one who can loan $500 on good security can have a permanent situation. Address Z 84, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PHOTOGRAPHER TO take an excellent gallery on the West Side. See advertisement "Gallery to Rent."

WANTED—TINNER TO START BUSINESS AT Highwood. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TIN-SMITH; ONE accustomed to job work preferred, at EDWARD SMEETH'S Brass and Copper Works, Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOSTLER TO TAKE care of barn and fix harness. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., 134 LaSalle-st., corner Madison-st.

WANTED—AT THE MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL an experienced engineer to run an engine and elevator and take care of the steam-pipes.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. ONE young man made $47 in one week; one man sold 8 boxes in one day; a mechanic cleared $21 in three days. Don't complain of hard times, but commence at once selling Chang-Chang. 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN WITH $3 TO $10; ANYONE CAN sell everywhere; pays immensely; call and see. American Novelty Co., 129 South Clark-st., Room 23.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 5, small capital men to earn good salaries. L. S. RICHARDSON, Patent Agent.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NON-EXPLOSIVE FOR kerosene oil at 200 per cent profit. Samples to country free. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 15.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY BETWEEN 13 AND 15 years of age, who can write accurately and well; one who resides with his parents. Address W 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED SOLICITING agents for serial publications. Apply at Central Hotel, after 2 p. m. J. H. CHAMBERS.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY. Agents make from $3 to 8 per day selling our new goods. Call early and give them a trial. Eureka Manufacturing Co., 145 Clark-st., Room 13.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, TO WHOM steady employment will be given. Call at, or address with stamp, 167 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, in city or country, to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 232 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL, GERMAN OR SWEDE IN A small family, to do general housework. Apply at 11 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family. 422 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL, AGE 14 TO 16, TO DO HOUSEwork in a small family, to come in the morning and go home at night; wages moderate. Call at 115 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A HOTEL CHAMBERMAID OF EXperience at Clarendon House, North Clark-st., corner of Ontario. Apply before 12 (noon) on Wednesday.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY WOMAN TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 278 Thirty-first-st. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A PRIVATE boarding-house; must be competent and have references. 1180 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; Swede or German preferred. References required. Apply at No. 13 Forrest-av., first street east of Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN OR GERman girl to do general housework; a good home for a good girl. Apply at 73 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 1227 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at 184 Ellis-av.; references required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 389 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT at 90 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL WHO THORoughly understands washing and ironing, and to assist in second-work, at 103 South Park-av., cor. Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECONDwork, and care for children; references required. Call at 321 Fulton-st., corner of Ann-st.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO housework, one who understands her business, and can come recommended. Apply at 561 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COOKS FOR PRIVATE families, no washing. Apply with references at 9 o'clock, a. m., at 448 Wabash-av., up-stairs; Scandinavians preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, in a small family. References required. Apply at 275 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART YOUNG MAN AS waiter at the Mercantile Oyster, Coffee, and Chop House, 107 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND GIRL FOR GENeral housework for a boarding-house. Apply at 158 Third-av.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDing house, a good dining-room girl, one used to waiting on table, quick and willing. Apply at 134 Warren-av., corner Wood-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 110 South Lincoln-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS IRONER AND starcher at HAWTHORNE'S Laundry, 262 Fifth-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL AT 60 NORTH SHELdon-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, OR A POSItion of trust in which care and accuracy are requisite, by a man of experience and ability who can give the best of city reference and is not afraid of work. Can make an engagement with a good mercantile or other house from early in January. Address Z 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MUSIC—A YOUNG MAN, unmarried and a thorough musician, would like a situation in a music store. Salary not so much an object as employment. Address HENRY HAMER, Troy, Ohio. Can, after one year, furnish capital.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man (for a very moderate salary), either in drug store, hotel, or ticket office; some time ago teller in bank; can furnish best of references. In fact, would not object to travel. Please address A, care Gillett, Titus & Co., 136 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; has good recommendations and will work cheap. Address T 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, shipping or bill clerk, in a wholesale house; will accept very low wages. Good references. Address O 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A first-class man who has had 9 years' experience in the wholesale trade, and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address W 96, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED brass-moulder. Railroad shop preferred. Address THOMAS ROBERTS, C. & P. R. R. shop, Cleveland, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TINNER WHO UNderstands his business, either city or country. Address Z 42, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN BY A young man who will make himself generally useful. Wages no object; good references. Address O 24, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HOTEL MEN—BY A young man in store-room, pantry, or as watchman; experienced, and can give first-class references. Address W 26, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHwoman, in a gentleman's house, as general servant. Can give good references. A V, 150 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO GERMAN cooks; private family preferred. Apply at the William Tell House, 78 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in city or country as housework or second-girl. 376 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FAMILY OF TWO, TO do general housework. Object, a home more than wages. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do second work or take care of children; West Side preferred; good references. Address, for two days, 1033 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl to do kitchen work in a private boarding-house. Call at 111 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NO. 1 GIRL IN A small private family. Call for 2 days, at 227 West Randolph-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a Scandinavian lady, to sew and take care of children and make herself generally useful. Please call or address for 2 days, MRS. JOHNSON, 169 Townsend-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A SWEDISH LADY WANTS washing and ironing at 269 Townsend-st., North Side; all work warranted satisfactory.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, COMPEtent woman, as housekeeper. Would not object to doing the entire work for two persons. The very best of references furnished. Address DRUG STORE, 127 Milwaukee-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 60 Milwaukee-av.

THE ENGINEERS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

ed the Brotherhood upon the situation. The meeting was secret, and no particulars can be obtained.

LOGANSPORT, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 30.—A squad of twenty picked Indianapolis police, armed with Spencer rifles, arrived early this morning. There has been no violence offered to-day, and the mail trains have all been run on the Second and Third Divisions of the Indianapolis and Chicago Divisions of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. Large numbers are deserting the ranks of the strikers, and coming to the side of law and order. Engineers sufficient to

SUPPLY THE PLACES OF THE STRIKERS

are easily being obtained, and it is expected that all trains will be running in two or three days. The conductors, brakemen, and employes generally have formed themselves into squads, and are protecting the Company's property. Hand bills offering $1,000 reward for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of any

PARTIES INTERFERING WITH THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY

or employes have been circulated all over the divisions, putting all county authorities on the lookout.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES ANNOUNCED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The wages of all officers and employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been ordered reduced 10 per cent after Jan. 1, by the Board of Directors of that road, on the Eastern Division alone, which extends from New York to Pittsburgh. There are 3,500 men—passenger and freight train conductors, engineers, firemen, baggage-masters, brakemen, and roundhouse-men—who will be affected by this reduction, and, according to announcement, the President and Vice-President of the road, J. Edgar Thompson and Col. Tom Scott, are no more exempt from this rule than the men who sweep out the cars. Mr. Barker, Superintendent of the New York Division, says that he does not apprehend a strike among the engineers. He was visited by a Committee of the Engineers' Brotherhood last Monday, and they discussed the subject of reduction together. The Committee told him that they had been informally requested to inform the officers of the Company that the engineers protested against the reduction, and, if they ran their trains at all, it would be

UNDER PROTEST,

and accept what the Company proposes to pay without acknowledging that it is payment in full. In short, they are likely at some future time to claim the 10 per cent now taken from their wages as back pay. The Jersey City Division of the Engineers' Brotherhood will meet to-morrow morning to consider the subject of reduction. Conversation with many engineers engaged on the Pennsylvania Railroad demonstrates the fact that they are

NOT WILLING TO SUBMIT TO REDUCTION.

They say they have not decided to strike on Jan. 1, when the reduction begins, but refused to give any hints of what action they will ultimately take in regard to the matter.

THE WAGES OF ENGINEERS

are regulated by the number of trips they make, and each averages about $4 a day on the New York Division.

THE WEST JERSEY DIVISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 30.—The employes of the West Jersey Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been notified that a reduction of 10 per cent on their wages will take place on Jan. 1. It is not supposed that the proposed reduction will result in any serious consequences.

THE BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 30.—The spirit of disaffection has burst out among the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy employes in the shops in this city, and resulted in a meeting of the same in the blacksmith shops after the blowing of the whistle at 5 o'clock. The number present is variously estimated at from 500 to 700. The men were orderly and united, nothing being said of an inflammatory character. They demand that the order cutting down their pay 7 per cent be rescinded, and are content to work only eight hours if the stringency of the times compel it. William Wood was elected Chairman, and Hugh Doran Secretary. A Conference Committee was appointed, to act in conjunction with a committee from Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy, and other places where there are numerous employes, [illegible] it will be to interview Mr. H[illegible] on Finance [illegible] what I[illegible] Committee, [illegible] also appoin[illegible] latter being to visit their co-labor[illegible] and secure their earnest and united co-operation. Talk is already had of calling a meeting at the City Hall, where the men can plainly state their grievances.

CRESTLINE, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, O., Dec. 30.—The patience and forbearance of the officials of the railroad apparently became exhausted last night, and the general foreman of the Company's shops at this point finally stated to the hesitating engineers that but one course was open to them if they wished to retain their engines, and that was to surrender unconditionally to the Company's orders at once or take their discharge certificates, draw their pay, and leave the service of the road for all time.

COMING TO TERMS.

This had the wholesome effect of bringing all but one or two of the leaders to terms, and, as a consequence, the freight trains began moving between here and Alliance to-day, while the passenger trains continue to run on time the entire length of the road.

David Reppard, foreman of the round-house here, and a leading officer of the Brotherhood organization, ran the engine on the Pittsburgh express from here to Alliance this morning. This is another evidence that

THE BROTHERHOOD DISCOUNTENANCE THE STRIKE.

Although it will take several days to restore trains to their former regularity, the backbone of the rebellion is undoubtedly broken. No disturbances have occurred, and none are apprehended, although the Company have taken the precaution to secure the services of an ample police force on a moment's call in case of any attempts at intimidation from reckless characters. John E. Thompson is the name of the engineer of the first freight-train to leave Alliance to-day for the West, in the face of all the opposition at that point.

THE WESTERN DIVISION ENGINEERS

continue firm in their resolution not to join the strikers. Engineers from a distance have arrived and found ready employment here and at Pittsburgh, which is an evidence of the Company's determination to dispense with the services of the ringleaders of the strike. The public opinion is strongly in favor of the Company all along the line of the road.

RICHMOND, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ENGINEERS' STORY.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 30.—To-day your correspondent was called upon by a party of engineers who complained that the reporters, like the people, do not exactly comprehend their cause; and that, while the officials have had their say, they have not had the same opportunity to define their position. They insist that, while the 10 per cent reduction gave birth to the strike, that the contempt with which their Committee met on calling on Mr. McCullough was the direct cause.

SUPERINTENDENT M'CULLOUGH'S HARSHNESS.

They say that when the schedule of prices under which they have been running was agreed to by their Committee and J. N. McCullough, the latter requested that their Committee be kept standing to relate any grievances they might subsequently have, and thereby save any agitation that might arise from it; that they have ever since had a standing committee for that purpose; that it called on Mr. McCullough for a conference in regard to the 10 per cent cut; that every man that composed it received his discharge, as he was previously warned he would; and that there was nothing left for the engineers to do but to rebuke the Superintendent by quitting his employ, after working a week, or more, longer, hoping the matter would be adjusted, and then giving the Company due notice that they would quit.

They further say that if the Committee had been properly received they believe

A COMPROMISE COULD HAVE BEEN EFFECTED,

and one of the engineers went so far as to say he thought that if the Committee's views were entertained, even at this late day, the matter could be amicably settled.

While the engineers lying here are not demonstrative at all, they think they have been sorely wronged. Whether they have or not, there is no evidence of their weakening, as engineers are doing elsewhere. In the meantime, the Company is getting its

RUNNING ARRANGEMENTS

in much better shape. In addition to the mail-trains we have had on the striking divisions,—one each way between Indianapolis and Columbus and this city and Chicago,—we have had one each way between here and Xenia to-day, the first since Friday; and to-night the accommodation arrived from Indianapolis, while another through-train is on its way from Columbus. An official told me to-night, that to-morrow they expected to have all passenger-trains running between Columbus and Indianapolis they had before the strike, while they would also move some freight on the east end.

No reports of demonstrations have been received, and it is thought the militia will be dispensed with at Bradford Junction and Logansport in a few days, and possibly at the latter place to-morrow.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—Supt. Ellison, of the Cincinnati Division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, has secured the services of nine engineers for passenger-trains. He needs four more, and has had hundreds of applications since the strike. All passenger-trains except one accommodation

LEFT ON TIME

to-day. All will leave to-morrow, and way freight trains will commence moving. One engineer, supposed to be a striker, took a locomotive out, suffered it to burn, and was discharged. Intelligence has been received by telegraph from Pittsburgh that the strikers in that city have come to the terms of the Company. The striking engineers here refuse to compromise in a great majority of cases, and say they have means to

HOLD OUT SIX MONTHS,

and that the Brotherhood of Engineers will aid them.

"BREAD OR BLOOD."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—A circular printed in red, containing the words, "Bread or Blood"; "Reformation or Revolution"; "Reform or Rebellion"; "Thunder, Lightning, Earthquakes, War, Panic"; "Workingmen, Pay no Taxes"; "Look out for the Train-League," has been circulated here this evening extensively by the International. It announces the appearance of the International paper in this city.

ENGINES DISABLED.

At the round-house of a railroad in this city affected by the strike, the locomotives, tenders, and boilers are always examined before going out. The windows of the house are all nailed down and the doors, all but one, locked, yet engines have been found, in the tender of which soap and concentrated lye have been placed.

AN OFFICIAL OPINION.

Supt. Ellison to-night says that the backbone of the strike has been broken. The road is carefully patroled from here to Columbus. He says all trains, freight and passenger, will run on time to-morrow night.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 30.—There is a decided change in the aspect of the engineers and firemen's strike to-day. The Pennsylvania Company's men still hold out, but new men are fast filling their places. On the Fort Wayne Road freight is commencing to be moved, and also on the Pan-Handle. All passenger and accommodation trains are running regularly. The Allegheny Valley Road engineers held a consultation with the officers of that road this afternoon, when a

COMPROMISE WAS EFFECTED,

and the men concluded there would be no necessity for a strike.

The Pennsylvania Road men say emphatically they will not strike, and this puts a fearful cold damper on the men now out, who talk loud, but, unless things change, will have to give in. The Fort Wayne is

OBTAINING MEN VERY FAST,

and expect by the end of the week to have a full complement at work.

There was to have been a mass meeting of engineers at the City Hall to-night, but none came to time, and so it did not come off.

DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 30.—In railroad circles at this place, it is apprehended that there will be a general strike of engineers and firemen on all the roads centering at this point within three days. The lodge of the Brotherhood have held several meetings, but, beyond indorsing the action of the strikers in the East, their proceedings are not known.

CIRCLEVILLE, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Dec. 30.—The Cincinnati & Muskegon Valley Railroad engineers say they will stop work to-morrow, the 31st. Some of these men were very active in bringing on the strike, but they backed down at the last moment. Now the pressure upon them is strong, and the indications are that they will yield.

CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 30.—Railroad matters are quiet here. There are rumors that the engineers on the line of the Lake Shore will strike on Monday or Tuesday next, but no definite information can be obtained. Those who have the best means of information say no strike is contemplated.

LAFAYETTE, IND.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 30.—All is quiet in railroad circles. There are no signs of a strike on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—The situation at this terminus of the J., M. & I. Railroad remains unchanged. Nine strikers have resumed work, while several outsiders, employed by the Company, gave up their engines to-day. Their places were afterwards supplied. But very little business was done on the road.

VIOLENT ACTS.

At Seymour, on the line of the road, to-day, a nut was placed in such a position as to burst the cylinder-end and entirely disable an engine.

On the New Albany Branch last night a large rock was thrown at an engineer, but, missing him, shivered a window on a passenger coach, but hurting no one. No other violence reported.

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALLIANCE, O., Dec. 30.—The striking engineers are very quiet and orderly here to-day. All passenger trains have been run on time by old and experienced engineers. The strikers have had committees wait on these men to induce them to quit work, but so far have failed. Four freight trains are running between Alliance and Crestline, and three east of Alliance. A sufficient police force is on hand to protect all the men at work.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 30.—The striking engineers here exhibit no disposition to go to work at the Company's terms. Nevertheless, Supt. Caldwell reports the acquisition of quite a number of engineers, and trains will move regularly to-morrow. A considerable quantity of delayed freight was moved out to-night. The general impression here is that the strike will break within the week.

THE ALTON RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 30.—It is hoped that the contemplated strike of the engineers of the Alton Road may be avoided, and no fears are yet entertained that anything will come of the present complications.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Progress of the Work on the Texas Pacific Road.

MARSHALL, Tex., Dec. 30.—The Texas Pacific Railroad was completed to Texarca, the proposed junction with the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, yesterday, and regular trains will commence at once.

THRESHING-MACHINE WORKS AT FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 30.—Racine and Eastern parties, together with capitalists of this city, have about effected arrangements for the establishment of a large threshing-machine manufactory in Fond du Lac.

FOREIGN.

Butcher Burriel Ordered to Madrid for Trial.

The Cuban Captain-General Insists upon an Increase of Power.

Treaty of Peace Between Russia and Bokhara.

The Atcheenese Again Defeated by the Dutch.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—The Home Government relieved Gen. Burriel of command of the Eastern Department because, in the proclamation issued last week, he attacked the existing Administration of Spain. He has been ordered to appear at Madrid to answer a charge preferred against him in relation to this matter.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL JOVELLAR

insists that the Government shall accept his resignation unless he is granted in full the extraordinary powers enjoyed by his predecessors. The Government has conceded increased powers, but they are restricted by certain conditions.

The *Vose de Cuba* says the only reason Jovellar has not taken effective measures for the tranquilization of the island was because he could not legally do so. The *Vose* and *Diaro* declare that the Conservatives favor a grant of extraordinary powers, as the only way to save Cuba to Spain is to declare martial law throughout the island, levy forced contributions, and call out the militia to suppress the rebellion.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—A treaty between Russia and Bokara is published. It gives the Khivan territory on the right bank of the Amu Daria River to Bokara, who in return agrees to abolish slavery and establish mutual trading facilities with Russia.

ACHEEN.

PENANG, Dec. 29.—A large force of Acheenese have been defeated, with heavy loss, by the Dutch troops, who suffered only moderately. The health of the Dutch troops is good.

GERMANY.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A fresh monetary crisis is apprehended at Berlin. There are rumors of heavy commercial failures there.

CRIME.

Defalcation in Philadelphia—An Expected Bridegroom Runs Away with $18,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—George R. Magee, of the firm of George R. Magee & Co., wholesale clothiers, has been missing from this city since Christmas Day. A partial examination of his books to-day disclosed a deficit of $18,000, part of which it is believed was borrowed money. The firm loses of upwards of $8,000. His creditors have attached his goods through the Sheriff. He was engaged to be married on the day named to a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who was dressed for the wedding. The minister was in attendance, and a large and brilliant company awaited in vain the coming of the bridegroom.

Fatal Quarrel Between Railroad Men.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUBURN, Ind., Dec. 30.—Two employes of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad. An engineer named Kreland and a brakeman named Beidler, became intoxicated at Logansport last night and quarreled. After hard words on both sides, Kreland drew a revolver and fired at Beidler, the ball striking him in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound. Kreland was immediately placed under arrest and lodged in jail to await trial. Both men were esteemed by the railroad company as two of their most reliable and sober employes.

Seduction and Incest in Dubuque, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 30.—An aggravated case of seduction and incest has just come to light here. George Burrell, a farmer about 50 years old, and having a third wife, is under bonds on the complaint of his niece for seduction, to appear at the next term of the District Court. The girl has borne a child, which she swears was begotten by her uncle.

Three Lawyers on Trial in Kentucky for Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* gives the first days' proceedings in the case of the Commonwealth against Thompson, for murder, which was commenced at Harrodsburg, Mercer County, to-day. It will be remembered that some two months ago an affray occurred in the Court-House at Harrodsburg, during the progress of a civil trial, in which P. B. Thompson, Sr., P. B. Thompson, Jr., and John Thompson, father and two sons, shot and killed Theodore Davis, Sr., Theodore Davis, Jr., and Larue Davis, father and two sons. All the parties engaged were of high social standing. P. B. Thompson, Jr., is District-Attorney, and John Thompson, Commonwealth Attorney, while the father has been very prominent in State politics. The Davis family were highly respected farmers of Mercer County. Intense interest is felt in the case, not only in the community, but throughout the whole State. High legal talent has been engaged on each side. For the Commonwealth there are four well-known criminal lawyers, and for the defense five others not less noted in the profession in this State, presenting the unusual spectacle of three lawyers on trial, the prosecution and defense being conducted by nine others. The testimony to-day related mainly as to whether the Davis family were of a quarrelsome disposition, the evidence being conflicting. It is probable that the trial will last the entire week.

Brooklyn Municipal Frauds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Committee of the Supervisors of Brooklyn report that the Commissioners of Charities have squandered $400,000 in the last four years by buying supplies, miserable in quality and deficient in quantity, at from 50 to 300 per cent above the usual market rates for first-class articles. The Committee recommend Gov. Dix to remove the whole Board. Investigation into the affairs of the Alms-House of the same city develops a most shameful state of affairs as regards the treatment of the inmates, both old and young. The statement is made that the doctor of the institution goes to work with sharp surgical instruments to perform a difficult operation when so drunk as to be scarcely able to stand.

Discharged from Custody.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Heil, who last night accidentally shot and killed his wife in attempting to defend her from the assaults of three roughs, was to-day discharged from custody. The ruffians who assaulted Mrs. Heil were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Jail Fired by Prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 30.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from LaGrange, Ky., says the county jail at that place was set on fire by the prisoners this afternoon and entirely destroyed. Insured.

A Murderer Hanged.

BERRIE, Can., Dec. 30.—The murderer Tryons was hanged this morning.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—1 a. m.—Areas of unusually high barometer extend over the Southern States, with clear, cold weather, and light to fresh northerly winds. The pressure has increased, with lower temperature, and generally clear weather in New England, the Middle States, and Lower Lake region. The temperature has risen, with less pressure and partly cloudy and clear weather in the Upper Lake Region and the Northwest. Light snow, with threatening weather and fresh to brisk southerly winds are reported from the St. Lawrence Valley. Fresh and very brisk westerly winds continue in the Lower Lake region. Heavy rain is reported from San Francisco.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi River, generally clear weather and low temperature, and light to fresh northerly and easterly winds will prevail during the day, the winds in the Lower Mississippi Valley veering to southerly with rising temperature. For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, fresh to brisk southwesterly and westerly winds, with generally clear weather on the coast, and increasing cloudiness in the interior, with continued low but slightly rising temperature. For the Lake Region, and thence southward to the Ohio Valley, the temperature will rise slightly, and the winds will back to southerly, with increasing cloudiness, except, possibly, in the Ohio Valley, where clear weather will prevail. For the Northwest, rising temperature, with easterly to southerly winds and cloudy weather, and, possibly, light snow in Iowa and Missouri by Wednesday night.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	29.83	6	S. E., fresh.	0	Fair.
Chicago	30.33	25	S. W., fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.86	45	W., brisk	0	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.56	26	S., fresh	0	Clear.
Cleveland	30.42	28	S. W., fresh.	0	Clear.
Cairo	30.51	28	S. E., gentle.	0	Clear.
Denver	29.92	57	S. W., fresh.	0	Fair.
Duluth	29.90	16	S. W., gentle.	0	Clear.
Detroit	30.34	19	W., fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	30.27	28	S., fresh	0	Fair.
Escanaba	30.03	22	W., fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	30.27	32	S., fresh.	0	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.17	26	E., fresh	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.26	24	S. W., fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	30.01	32	S., brisk	0	Fair.
St. Paul	29.95	20	E., fresh	0	Fair.
Toledo	30.40	23	S. W., fresh.	0	Clear.
Yankton	29.91	28	S. W., fresh.	0	Fair.
Marquette	29.97	28	S. E., fresh.	0	Fair.

CASUALTIES.

English Investigation of the Ville du Havre Disaster.

The Eastern Railroad Disaster Due to Incompetency and Negligence.

Yesterday's Record of Minor Casualties.

English Investigation of the Ville du Havre Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Mr. Hammil, official of the Board of Trade, opened the inquiry into the Ville du Havre disaster to-day. He stated the object was to elicit facts. There was no desire to prefer criminal charges against any one. The Second and Third Mates of the Loch Earn were the first witnesses examined. They testified that they did everything in their power to prevent a collision, and described the efforts they made to attract the attention of those on board the steamer. The hearing of their testimony as to the conduct of the French officers after the collision was postponed, as the latter have not yet arrived here, and the owners of the steamer had no counsel present to represent them.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Eastern Railroad Collision.

BIDDEFORD, Dec. 30.—The Coroner's jury on the Eastern Railroad collision has given a verdict, charging that the accident was owing to the incompetency and negligence of Wing, the dispatcher, the gross error in judgment of White, the Kennebunk operator, and the culpable recklessness of Pettie, the conductor, and Morrison, the engineer of the down freight-train.

Frozen to Death Beside a Railroad Track.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBIA CITY, Ind., Dec. 30.—A man named Thomas Butler was found dead by the side of the track this morning. It is supposed that he was knocked down by a passing train, stunned, and frozen to death, as he was not bruised very much, at least not enough to cause death. He lived three miles west of here, and was on his way home.

Accidental Shooting in Logansport, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 30.—Engineer Keelan, of the Detroit & Eel River Railroad, accidentally shot brakeman Beidleroff, of the same road, in the left breast here this morning. Keelan is being held to await the result of Beidleroff's wound.

Fall of a Building in the Michigan State Prison.

DETROIT, Dec. 19.—The central portion of a building at the State Prison, Jackson, Mich., fell in about 4:30 to-day. The building was three stories high, and had been used formerly as a tannery, but at the present by Cigar Contractor Hollingsworth. Only three men were in the building at the time of the accident. One hundred and fifty men had just left the building. The lower story had been used as a dining-room until Monday. The building was badly built, having no solid support. It was condemned four months ago. Mr. Hollingsworth loses 500,000 cigars and a large quantity of tobacco.

Killed by Falling in a Well.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 30.—A young man named Van Meter, residing in this city, lost his life this afternoon by the caving in of a well on the farm of John Schalter at Pleasant Hill, twenty miles south of here. The remains were brought to the city to-night. He leaves a widowed mother, dependent on him for support.

LEGAL.

Libel Suit Against the Dubuque "Times."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 30.—H. S. Boyle, a well-known railroad contractor of this city, started for Dubuque yesterday, to commence a libel suit against the *Times*, for an article which reflected seriously upon his being a law-abiding citizen.

NAVAL MATTERS.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Work is being gradually suspended at the Navy-Yard. The monitor Terror, which was overhauled, thoroughly repaired, and commissioned, has been put out of commission, there being no probable use for her services. Work, however, is progressing on the Ajax and Quinnebaug.

AT BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The report that a large number of men will be discharged from the Navy-Yard on Wednesday next is said to be unfounded. Orders have been received from Washington directing the heads of departments at the yard to discharge workmen as circumstances may permit. There are now 3,200 workmen employed at the yard, besides about 500 in the employ of outside contractors. The appropriations are only sufficient to keep 600 men at work, but a considerable number will kept engaged all winter.

MANUFACTURING IN LA SALLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Dec. 30.—Great interest is felt in this city and in Peru in regard to a meeting of the business-men of both cities, to be held here on the 2d prox., for the purpose of organizing an association for encouraging the establishment of manufactures here. Proposals to capitalists and manufacturers will probably soon be advertised in the Chicago papers.

SUICIDE.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—Charles Stetson, the lawyer who shot himself last Saturday, died this morning. He was unconscious from the time of the shooting until his death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—William B. Stevens, of the New York *Herald*, a passenger on the steamship San Antonio, from Key West, jumped overboard during the voyage and was drowned.

Somnambulism.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Tuesday relates the following: "Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a respectable young married female, living in the neighborhood of the General Hospital, appeared at the door of the institution and rang the bell for admittance. The female night watch, who happened to be in attendance, opened the door, when, to her surprise, a lady entered, scantily clad, her wearing apparel consisting only of a night-dress. Her eyes were open, and in her hand she held an open Bible, which, addressing the waiter, she requested to be given to one of the patients in the hospital. Thinking the woman to be insane, the watch called the House Surgeon, who, perceiving what was the matter, put a few questions to the former, when she awoke with a screech, and, finding where she was, began making the most frantic appeals for help. The Doctor kindly ordered the nurse to supply her with clothes, and accompany her to her house. On arriving there, they found her husband in bed, fast asleep, entirely unconscious of his wife's adventure."

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Meeting of the Board of Regents.

Annual Report of the Affairs of the Institution.

A Gift of Books from the Grand-Duke Alexis.

The Homeopathic Question.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 27, 1873.

The Board of Regents of the University held a special meeting here last evening.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The following statement of the affairs of the University for the year ending June 30, 1873, was submitted by Regent McGowan:

The total receipts from all sources during the year were $104,243.06, while the expenditures amounted to $107,410.50, which would have left a small deficit had there not been a balance on hand at the beginning of the year. At the close of the year there was a balance in the Treasury of $17,051.71, but of this amount there was then due for unpaid salaries the sum of $15,262.50, leaving an actual available balance in the Treasury of $1,789.21.

The University has employed in its different departments during the year, aside from the President, who is also Professor of Political Economy and International Law, twenty-two Professors, eight Assistant Professors, two Librarians (one for the General Library and one for the Law Library), one Assistant in the Museum, one Steward (who also acts as Secretary of the Board of Regents), one Secretary of the Faculty, and six laborers.

The total attendance of students in all departments during the year was 1,176, and they were classified as follows: Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, 484; Department of Medicine, 358; Department of Law, 334.

From the above statement, and the accompanying report of the College officers, it appears that the University has completed another year of successful work. Laboring under the embarrassments of limited finances—the income being constantly inadequate to supplying properly the growing wants of the institution—it has yet managed to do a great work, and to do it well, keeping fairly abreast with the times, and, in many regards, leading the educational reforms of the country.

The Board of Regents call especial attention to that portion of the President's report relating to the admission of women to the University, and heartily indorse the statements made. The successful education of the two sexes in the same schools can no longer be considered an experiment. The relation between the University and the High Schools of the State, now fairly established, completes our splendid system of education, and makes it possible for every child of Michigan to enjoy the benefits of a full collegiate course, at the expense of the State.

A GIFT FROM THE GRAND-DUKE ALEXIS.

After Regent McGowan's report had been read and accepted, President Angell read the following letter, which came to him accompanied by a gift of books from the Grand-Duke Alexis to the University:

WINTER-PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: At the request of the Grand-Duke Alexis, I have this day addressed you, through Messrs. Truebner, of London, a parcel of books which His Imperial Highness wishes you to be kind enough to place in the Library of the University. A list of the books, with a translation, you will find inclosed. We have all a most agreeable recollection of our tour in the United States, and particularly the day we spent with you at Detroit.

Mr. Machen sends his compliments, and requests me to thank you for the University Calendar for 1871 and 1872. Believe me, my dear, sir, yours most sincerely, POSSIET.

In the list of books presented by His Imperial Highness, the following works are included: History of the Russian Empire—ten volumes; History of Russia—twenty-two volumes; Course of Civil Law—three volumes; Manual of Criminal Law—one volume; Historical Notes of the First Fifty Years of the University of St Petersburg—one volume; Minutes of the Council of the University of St. Petersburg—six volumes; Extracts from the Reports of the Condition and the Acts of the University of Moscow; Notices Published by the University of St. Vladimir for 1871, '72, and '73, containing the Yearly Report for 1872, and other information referring to University-life; Notes of the University of New Russia from the time of its foundation, containing, amongst other matter, the Report of the University for last year—ten volumes.

As no one here can read these works, no one doubts their excellence; and Regent Walker, in the excess of his gratitude to the Royal Sclave who has thus liberally and signally displayed his interest in education by affording the students of this University an opportunity to see real Russian books bound in genuine Russia leather, offered the following resolution, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan be tendered to the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, for the gift to the University of a valuable collection of books connected with the history of Russia, and especially with its educational interests and developments; a gift prized not only from its intrinsic value, but as illustrating anew the kindly spirit always existing between the citizens of two nations so widely separated.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, and signed by the President and Secretary, be forwarded to the Grand Duke Alexis through His Excellency C. Posiet.

A HOSPITAL WANTED.

The Board then proceeded to discuss at considerable length the following resolution, offered by Regent Rynd; which was finally laid on the table:

WHEREAS, The demand for a hospital in connection with the Medical Department is very urgent, and the present financial condition of the University renders it impossible for the Board to expend any money therefor; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully solicit the citizens of Ann Arbor to take such steps for the erection of a hospital-building as they shall deem advisable.

WILL LAWYERS STEAL?

It is rumored that some of the law-students have failed to display that honesty for which the profession is everywhere so noted, and that the disappearance of books from the Law-Library has become alarmingly frequent. Regent Grant proposes to stop this petty thieving by giving more suitable accommodations to the library, and then appointing a Librarian, who shall be held responsible for all books placed in his care. To that end he offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Law Department be, and are hereby, instructed to inquire into the practicability of moving the floor of the present Law Library room, and the partitions between the rooms underneath the same, for the purpose of combining all said rooms into one for the use of the Law Library; to ascertain the probable price of the same, and report at the next meeting of the Board.

HOMEOPATHY AGAIN.

Regent McGowan moved that the Board go into executive session, to consider the Homeopathic question. Regent Willard thought they had no right to discuss that question with closed doors. The people had a right to know what was going on in the University. Nothing showed the weakness of any cause so much as the desire of its advocates to shut out the public when it is being considered. This question of Homeopathy had hitherto always been discussed publicly, and he saw no reason why it should not be so discussed now. As other members followed with short remarks to the same purport, Regent McGowan withdrew his motion.

Regent Estabrook said he had visited and carefully examined the Homeopathic College at Detroit, and found that institution in a flourishing condition. He had conversed with the students, and they had expressed themselves as well satisfied with the College and its Professors. He further said that this question must be met. The time has come when something must be done. He then presented the following resolutions, which, he thought, offered the best practical solution of the difficulty:

Resolved, That the Detroit Homeopathic College is hereby declared a branch-department of this University,—the same to be known as the Homeopathic Medical Department of the University of Michigan; that the conditions and requirements for graduation be the same as in the Medical Department now existing.

Resolved, That —— and —— be constituted a Board of Trustees for the local management of said department, subject to the control of the Board of Regents.

Resolved, That an appropriation of $1,500 be made for the aid of said department.

Regent Willard thought that the University ought to remain a unit, and not take any other institution under its care. If the State wants to establish such an institution, let it do so. That is no reason why we should go back to that old policy of destroying the vitality and unity of the University by scattering its departments all over the State. Unity is, and has been, the central principle of our educational system. To recognize Homeopathy at Detroit as a part of the University, and not as any part of it at Ann Arbor, was dodging the question. Either it was right that Homeopathy should be recognized, or that it should not be recognized; and no half-way measure would satisfy the people. The Regents of the University must not do themselves the injustice to shirk this question. It is the duty of the Board to act without fear; and it seems to me that our efforts to establish an institution of doubtful legality, and to establish it elsewhere, show that we are not willing to treat the subject fairly. He then offered the following as a substitute for Regent Estabrook's resolutions:

Resolved, That the recognition of the Detroit Homeopathic College as a branch or department of Michigan University is inexpedient, since such recognition, besides being of doubtful legality, is contrary to and subversive of the uniform policy which has governed the Board in keeping the University a unit by avoiding the establishment of branches, and by locating all of its departments at one place.

Regent Grant said that the present condition of the finances rendered any action on the subject inexpedient.

Regent Gilbert thought that the Board had always desired to adopt such a branch of the University as soon as the way was clear to do so, but that the financial condition of the University forbade the thought of any appropriation for such purpose now.

Regent Walker wanted to know if they would recognize such branch if no pecuniary aid were asked for; and, if they did, how were they to avoid making the appropriations which would probably be asked for next year?

On motions of Regent Grant, both the resolution and the substitute were laid on the table.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following appropriations were made:

Contingent expenses	$1,000
Alterations and repairs	500
Fuel and lights	500
Hospital	200
Insurance	300
Regents' expenses	100

After executive session, the Board conferred the degree of M. A. on A. Hennequin, at present Instructor in French in the University.

The Board then adjourned sine die.

C. A. W.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Men Reported Killed, and Several Wounded.

The Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad visited the Union Street Police Station yesterday, to obtain protection from the threatened attacks of the striking engineers and firemen. Capt. Lull accordingly sent a squad under Sergt. Garrity to the round-house, corner of Kinzie and Curtis streets, where quite a crowd of excited strikers had congregated, but, on the appearance of the police, they quietly dispersed. The engineer who was stoned at Logansport, day before yesterday, for continuing at work, left this city about 8 o'clock yesterday morning with a passenger train. He should have stopped about eighteen miles out to take water, but failed to do so for some unexplained reason, and was obliged to stop twenty-four miles out, and leave the coaches on the track while he ran ahead with the engine for water. It is charged that on returning to his train his engine had been stuffed so that she would only take steam one way. He was therefore backing down and, at the Joliet Crossing, seeing a freight-train coming ahead of him, he tried to remove his engine, but being unable to do so, a collision took place, which threw the tender off the track and wrecked several freight cars. Two men are said to have been killed and several wounded, though the officials of the road seem to have been very indisposed to give information. Shortly after noon an engine was sent out to the scene of the accident with two physicians, but up to early this morning no names of the killed or injured have been reported.

A NEW STATE INSTITUTION.

The Southern Illinois Insane Asylum Now Open—Description of the Building.

From the Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette, Dec. 27.

The Southern Illinois Insane Asylum was located, after many months of hesitation between competing points, at its present site, one mile east of Anna. It was located in December, 1869. The first Board of Commissioners—Gov. Dougherty, Col. Wiley, and Mr. Kingsbury—traveled from the West to the East in search of more light upon subject of asylums. They visited many of the most celebrated of these institutions, and came back thoroughly educated on the subject. Plans were submitted by Thomas Walsh, of the firm of Walsh & Jungelfeld, of St. Louis, and were finally adopted, and Mr. Walsh was elected Superintendent of construction.

Plans were submitted to Gov. Palmer who required that only so much of the work should be let as would not exceed the appropriation—$125,000. Under this restriction, only the north wing was let. Mr. Richard Shinnick, of Cincinnati, was the successful bidder, and has, after many vexatious and expensive delays, for which he was in no wise to blame, finished his work in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

The north wing will accommodate 250 patients. It has single wards in the first and second stories, and associate dormitories in the third and fourth. The east wing of the north wing constitutes a separate department, for excited patients, and contains twelve wards in each of its three stories.

To avoid danger of fire all the partition walls are of brick and the stair-cases are of iron. The main stair-case is a massive and beautiful structure. The building at present contains but one dining-room, which is provided with dumb-waiters, china closets, steam-table to keep food warm, and all the modern conveniences in the best style. The house is amply provided with bath-rooms and washstands with hot and cold water, water-closets, &c. for each ward in every story. There are numerous wardrobes and a large and well-arranged laundry.

The domestic department contains the store-rooms, &c., connected by hydraulic elevators, with the kitchen above. The cuisine department is supplied with a narrow-gauge railroad that is provided with food-cars which run to the carving-tables and are loaded for transfer to the dining-room. The kitchen is furnished with soup kettles of 100 gallons' capacity, pots for the vegetables (forty gallons each), twenty gallons tea and coffee-pots, an eight-foot steam-table, and other appurtenances in similar proportion. Opposite the domestic department is the laundry, containing centrifugal wringers, numerous tubs and other needful things. The "wash" is sent up by hydraulic elevators to the drying-room where it is dried by steam, and thence to the large ironing-room. Near this is the sewing-room, where several women are kept busy repairing damages to the garments of patients.

The attic contains comfortable and well-furnished rooms for the employes.

In rear of the domestic department are the coal-house, boiler-house, and engine-room. The engine runs two large fans that force air into the building through air ducts, heating every department thoroughly. The air is heated by passing over a vast number of steam coils. The whole building is lighted with gas, which is manufactured on the premises. The ventilation is provided for by what Jungelfeld calls "downward suction of the main chimney-stack," the air, fresh from an altitude of 150 feet, passing through an intricate system of tubes, and perfectly heating every part of the institution. The steam-heating apparatus and machinery are from Modgly & Mepham, of St. Louis, and cost $22,000; the engine and other machinery from Crozier & Co., of same city, and cost $24,000. They are all of the very best quality. The water supply comes from huge elevated tanks, which are kept full by means of "Niagara" steam pumps from a vast reservoir which has been cut in the solid rock, the reservoir being fed by never failing springs. To provide against any contingency of short supply of water a considerable lake has been formed by damming a stream, and the result is a reserve of water amounting to over 10,000,000 of gallons.

The contract for completion of the main building was let to Mr. Shinnick, in September last, for $84,000. It will contain officers' reception-rooms, the dispensary, dissecting-room, matron's and steward's apartments, and suites of rooms for officers, on first and second floors. The third and fourth stories will comprise male and female hospitals, and a large chapel and ball-room.

Messrs. Walsh & Jungenfeld, architects, have arranged all the plans of this structure with a view to comply with the wishes and intentions of the Commissioners, to make it the best of its kind in the West. Being experts in their noble art, they will succeed in doing so. It is built in the English Gothic style, ornamented with bands of variegated brick, corners trimmed with cut stone, and is crowned with the handsome and symmetrical Mansard roof. The whole structure is a splendid piece of architecture, and is a subject of pride to every citizen of the State. The finished wing is furnished in a style worthy of the building. It was formally opened with appropriate ceremonies on the 7th inst. Ample provisions had been made for the reception and generous entertainment of a large number of guests, but for various untoward reasons there was only a small attendance. The legislators and other notables who were present expressed themselves highly pleased with all they saw in and about the building. Drs. Barnes and Mercer did everything that was required by the occasion, and while they regretted could not help the paucity of numbers at the reception.

As the great cost of this asylum is a frequent subject of comment, we have tried to ascertain the expense of erecting similar buildings elsewhere. The estimated cost of insane asylums in other States is said to be from $1,200 to $1,[illegible] for each patient provided for. This institution will accommodate over 500 patients, and will cost about $556,000, or about $1,000 per head—indicating that it has been more economically constructed than others. It is first-class in all its appointments, and will equal, if it does not surpass, any insane asylum in the West.

Adulterating Cigars.

Germany is acquiring a reputation for adulterating cigars. A writer in that country says all sorts of solid substances may be found rolled up in the leaf of the fragrant weed. The following have been found: Bristles, hairs, wood, bits of linen and of leather, needles, shirt-buttons, and teeth. These substances glowing in the smoker's cigar must astonish him. Through the middle of one a goose's feather was drawn from point to end; in another was a cord, and a third, a match. But far worse and more dangerous are those which conceal exploding materials. There are the so-called "explosive cigars" manufactured as "jokes," and not infrequently the cause of severe accidents. Cases have been reported where sight has been totally destroyed. We advise smokers to take care what they buy—particularly in Germany.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers and Manufacturers' Agents, 195 and 197 RANDOLPH-ST.

Regular Auction Sales, Wednesday and Saturday. Special attention given to outside sales.

RETURNS MADE 36 HOURS AFTER SALE. Consignments solicited.

Regular Wednesday Sale, DEC. 31, AT 9½ A. M.

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, And an assortment of GENERAL MERCHANDISE. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE AT 187 NORTH WELLS-ST. OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Family Groceries and Bakery Fixtures. Also one HORSE AND WAGON. Wednesday Morning, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock. By order of George W. [illegible], Esq., Assignee. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS This Morning at 10 o'clock, Afternoon at 2 and Evening at 7:30. When the balance of this FINE COLLECTION will positively be closed out. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

Friday Morning, Jan. 2, 1874. We commence the New Year with an immense sale of New and Second-hand Furniture, FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, at 9½ o'clock. Furniture, Carpets, Blankets, Extension Tables, Bedroom Sets, Lounges, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, and General Merchandise. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

The Last and Closing Sale OF D. GALE'S COLLECTION OF Standard Modern OIL PAINTINGS Will take place this WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1873, at Store, 108 East Madison-st., Commencing at 10, and continuing at 2½ and 7 1-2 o'clock. This is the last opportunity to obtain standard works at your own price. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 10 a. m. We shall sell at Auction several consignments of FURNITURE, New and Second-hand. Also, at 12 m., a good lot of Chromos, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS, Tuesday Morning, Dec. 30. Clothing, Dress Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, [illegible] Caps, White Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, [illegible] &c.; 10 Cases White Wool Blankets, 10 Bales Grey Wool Blankets, Ladies' Cambric Initial Hdkfs., [illegible] Embroideries, Cuffs, Collars and Sets. [illegible] Goods, Muffs, Boas, Collars and Caps, in Real Mink, Ermine, Squirrel, Astrachan, &c. 30,000 CHOICE CIGARS. Pocket Cutlery, Silver Plated Goods, &c. Sale at 9½ o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av., Auct'rs.

We Always Make a Clean Sweep Of all Fall Goods at the last sale of the year, and such will be that of Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 10 a. m., when we shall offer BOOTS AND SHOES. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Dearborn and Clark.)

Carriages, Harness, &c., On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clk, at 108 Madison-st.

SALE OF Dry Goods, Clothing, Furs, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hats, Furnishing Goods, and Notions, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, at 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, BUFFALO OVERSHOES, Rubbers, Glove Gauntlets, &c., On THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, On SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 9½ o'clk, at 108 Madison-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

On Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock, CLEARING-UP SALE OF Dry Goods & Notions. We shall close out many consignments of goods ENTIRELY REGARDLESS OF INVOICE PRICES. And Dry Goods buyers should attend this sale. A large stock of Seasonable Goods will be offered. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF WINES, CHAMPAGNES & LIQUORS, Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock. Champagnes, Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Port, Sherry and other Wines. Also, lot SCOTCH and ENGLISH ALES, [illegible] packages, sold for account of whom it may concern. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.